













THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

## TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

## Canada.

Monday, July 1st, was the 28th anniversary of Confederation, when the different Provinces that compose Canada were united in one nationality. Since then her progress has been on a high plane, and a review of the situation may not be unprofitable. In that connection we feel that we cannot do better than republish the following extracts from an article in the Globe of that date:

"One of the things we may count on is the maintenance for as long a time as we need consider of the connection with Great Britain. This is the sober truth, putting aside all sentiment, all consideration of what individuals here and there may prefer. Political union with the United States, independence, Imperial federation, have all been proposed and agitated, and in each case the answer of the country has been 'no.' The people as a whole prefer to remain as they are, and it is well to recognize their decision and make the best of the situation. The colonial status has its drawbacks; there is more than a mere sentimental value in the powers and privileges of complete nationality, in its responsibilities, in the struggles and sacrifices which it involves. But there is a solid advantage in maintaining an army, a navy and a diplomatic service. We are free to expend our money, our time, our energy, in other fields, in the pursuits of peaceful industry, in opening up communication through the country, in making the most of its resources, in education, literature and science. We ought to make the most of this opportunity, not wasting our resources, not dissipating our energies, but husbanding both in preparation for the larger responsibilities of the future. 'For strife comes with manhood, as waking with day.'"

"The agricultural capabilities of the country have been amply proved. The older portion of Ontario has taken a very high position in comparison with the most fertile States of the Union; the newer Ontario is a land of promise, whose resources are daily becoming better known; Manitoba is becoming an important factor in wheat-production, and there is reason to hope that more than one new Manitoba will be carved out of the regions to the west. A higher policy than the desire to carry favour with the farming classes demands a close attention to the agricultural interests of the country. As these prosper the country prospers. Great cities have their uses, but the migration which causes a congestion of population in great cities is an undoubted evil. Some of the most formidable dangers that threaten our civilization might be averted by setting up a movement in the opposite direction, by making farm life more attractive, by mitigating its loneliness and its hardships, by trying to make as much as possible of the refinement and comfort of city life into the country. It will be a happy day when the thoroughly educated man realizes that in order to utilize his training it will not be necessary to follow one of the 'black-coated professions,' that agriculture and the industries connected with agriculture afford scope for the finest and most highly-trained intellects."

## The Hyams' Second Trial.

Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright stated a few days ago that the Hyams twins will undoubtedly be placed on trial again in Scotland on the charge of murdering Willie Wells, but whether the evidence as to the attempt to induce the life of Mrs. Harry Hyams for \$200,000 will be introduced in the matter is doubtful. Mr. Oler was granted a reserve case on the point on the last occasion by Judge Street, but owing to the case having terminated in a mistrial an application for the admission of the evidence would not be valid. However, a different judge will try the case next time, and, as the decision of non-admission was merely made by a circuit judge, and has not been verified by the full court, the testimony excluded in April may then be made by the Crown to the higher courts for a third trial on this ground.

The police claim to be in possession of some startling new evidence, and confidently state that they will convict their men at the next trial.

Mr. Charles Alexander, confessor of St. James-street, and the promoter of a dozen churches in Montreal, has been proved, after years of research, to be the lawful heir of Alexander, Earl of Stirling, and although the respected Montrealer and ex-M.A., is almost a score he may yet enter into possession of the vast estate in Scotland, including the famous Stirling Castle, all of which has been in Chancery for many a year. Mr. Alexander says very little about the matter, and any one seeing an old gentleman at his work in the streets of St. James-street would scarcely believe him to be the lawful possessor of these rich Scottish estates, the value of which runs into the millions. A Montreal lawyer will proceed to London in a few weeks and it is generally believed that this great property of the noble Earl of Stirling will be soon taken from Chancery and placed at the disposal of a man well worthy of such magnificent possessions.

Brookville has 15 barbers. Toronto has passed the curfew by-law. Brighton is to have an electric plant. It has cost \$215,000 to survey Georgian Bay. The Windsor Bicycle Club has 30 members.

Port Colborne harbour is being deepened. A cold storage factory is to be built in Galt. The Fort William curfew rings nightly at 8.45.

South Leeds has a new post-office called Bowell. Berlin has 6,000 volumes in its public library.

Oxford county-constables ask for many reforms. In Sarina the wheelmen register their bicycles.

Concoment men and boys go fishing on Sundays. The I. O. F., Brookville, are building a new hall.

Winning has voted \$85,000 for school buildings. A Methodist college is to be built near Vancouver.

Last year Essex county schools cost \$22,927.85. County Treasurer Stock, Wentworth.

Crop reports from Manitoba continue encouraging. Floods are doing great damage in North Simcoe.

Stratford has not a single case of contagious disease. Peter Stuart, Ingersoll, has a broom plant in blossom.

The new Baptist church at Port Elgin has been opened. Winland will have a firemen's demonstration August 4th.

There are 1,600 men working on the Pary Sound railway. Digby, N.S., is supplying itself with water by gravitation.

The Magnatewan locks are closed while being repaired. A number of Danish families have settled in Ottawa this spring.

Guelph's electric street railway will be in operation by August 1st. The G. T. R. intends to build a fine up-town station in Hamilton.

Ten thousand members of the I. O. F. will be in Guelph August 28th. The C. P. R. station at MacLeod, N. W. T., has been robbed of \$1,000.

Dr. David Robertson has been appointed coroner for Halton county. A Blenheim man is under arrest for selling cancerous beef in Chatham.

There are nearly 200 members connected with the Woodstock Bicycle Club. One day last week 33,300 feet of lumber were cut at the Huntsville mills.

There is talk of establishing a Collegiate Institute at Portage la Prairie. Windsor merchants want the compulsory six o'clock closing by-law quashed.

There are three companies of Indians in the Hamilton barracks. The bill in the Manitoba Legislature against Sunday street cars has become law.

A new Masonic lodge, called 'Algonquin Lodge,' has been instituted at Emslie. Huribert's shingle mill, Sprucehead, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt.

The Canada Southern Railway has paid a semi-annual dividend of 1-1/4 per cent. Kingston wants the G. T. R. shops that are now located at Belleville and Brockville.

The coloured people of London have formed an 'Independent Order of Good Samaritans.' Lew S. Bradshaw, of Buffalo, saved H. Byckman of Jordan, from drowning at Grimsby.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen attended the jubilee convocation of Bishop's College at Lennoxville, Que. Root beer is proscribed by the Simcoe County W. C. T. U. as containing more than 2 per cent of alcohol.

The Hamilton Women's Art Association are arranging to hold an exhibition of paintings in February. Seven years' disqualification, a fine of \$500, and \$2,000 costs. That is the penalty imposed upon the Mayor of Hull for booting.

The total number of wrecks in Canadian waters during the last fiscal year was 83, representing the loss of ten lives and \$300,000.

A Solomon, of Port Lambton, was arrested last week for fishing on the American side. He was taken to Port Huron and it cost him \$100 to settle.

Mr. Holland has resigned the position of General Manager of the Ontario Bank, and C. McGill Manager of the Peterboro' and Grimsby branches. He has been appointed to the position.

There are nearly 700,000 horses in Ontario. The number of hogs is 1,125,000. Of horned cattle there are 2,000,000, and sheep about 1,000,000. And there are the farm yards 7,500,000, head of poultry.

The Dominion Customs Department has decided to permit tourists to bring their bicycles free into Canada, requiring them to give an affidavit that they are their personal property and not for sale.

With hay at \$15 to \$17 per ton, and fairly low horses selling at \$20 to \$50 apiece, the establishments created for the purpose of making a specialty of packing horse meat should find no difficulty in securing an ample supply of new material.

The oldest clergymen in Canada in the active ministry is probably Rev. Mr. Crossman, Lutheran minister of Lunenburg, N. S. He was born in 1806; ordained in 1834, 61 years ago; arrived in Lunenburg 1835; has baptized 3,996; married 602 couples; buried 1,041; has been in Chancery for many a year.

Mr. Francis, M. P., for Guyabero, announced that he will oppose any legislation favorable to the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway, and a provision inserted obliging the company to pay \$90,000 to the State, and others on condition. The original contractors were Americans, who assigned and returned to the States.

A Niagara Falls dispatch says that a syndicate comprising financiers from Toronto and American cities has acquired 2,000 acres adjoining Niagara Falls Park for factory purposes. The company controls power from the Falls under a charter.

The Toronto City Council have passed an order for the abolition of market fees to take effect on the same day on which tollgates are abolished. On that day probably August 1st, according to the agreement between city and county, tollgates will disappear in York County and market fees in Toronto.

The Post boasts that all but \$114 of the last year's tax rate in Sarina has been collected. The showing is, as the Post says, a creditable one to the collector. It is even more creditable to the town. There is both prosperity and honesty in the community which comes so near meeting the full demands of the tax gatherer as Sarina has done.

Be careful where electricity is in use, J. B. Phibbin, confectioner, of Rat Portage, grasped a flexible cord feeding from the socket to a lamp in his shop on Friday night. He fell at the shock with the cord under him, and died in the hospital described. His clothes were blown to a cinder and were smouldering when the body was discovered.

## UNITED STATES.

A wealthy woman living near Utica was bound, gagged and robbed by burglars.

A bill for paying women like men for teaching was killed in the Pennsylvania legislature.

Mrs. Willard Parker and Miss Theresa Damon were appointed school trustees in New York.

Pieces of shell have been found forty feet below the level of the ground in some western states.

Miss Irene Hoyt has sued Mrs. Hetty Green for \$100,000 for insinuating that she was insane.

The Empire State Republican Club in New York is disintegrating, even before it is incorporated.

The New York Women's Political League resolved to form a kindergarten for children of the riviera.

New Jersey has come to the admission of women to its bar, in the case of Miss Philbrook, just examined.

The Cleveland, O., breadmaker's strike is over. Forty-three master bakers have signed the union scale.

Senator Teller of Colorado, predicted the displacement of tariff in the next campaign by the money issue.

Texas porthouse strikes cost more in Chicago, New York and Boston than they do in London, Paris and Berlin.

It cost Kentucky \$114 to secure the extradition from Ohio of Napoleon Bonaparte Shafter, who shot and killed a policeman.

Commissioner Grant had a policeman before him on trial for flirting with a man's wife in his presence in the street.

A young girl died at Reading, Pa., on the first application of chloroform, which she inhaled upon before a slight optical operation.

A cyclone struck Keysville, Georgia, yesterday. The place is small and all the houses were either demolished or badly wrecked.

Carrie R. Scott, of Denver, Cal., has obtained judgment for \$10,000 from Henry Olson Sims, a Colorado legislator, for breach of promise.

In Massachusetts Tammany men are on the payroll of New York City still, and Mayor Strong has but a month more to remove them.

A Yale student visited the Pasteur institute in Paris for treatment for a bite received while rescuing a small dog from a large one.

The Canadian element forms two-thirds of the Foreign population of Maine and one-half of that of New Brunswick, and one-third of that of Massachusetts.

Professor Frank Parsons asserts that in New York it costs a man from \$30 to \$100 a year for the amount of transportation he gets in Berlin for \$4.50.

Mayor Rankin of Elizabeth, N.J., is trying to extort evidence from Rev. George Church for charges made by the latter that the police corruptly winked at open bars on Sunday.

One of the fireplaces that is to be put into the Cornus Van der Horst house in Newport will be made of terra cotta taken from the ruins of an old Italian villa at Pompeii.

Miss Mary Cary Thomas has been named as one of the alumnae trustees of Cornell University. She is the first woman to be so honoured in any of the great Universities.

The West Virginia Legislature has passed a law imposing a license of \$300 per annum on retail dealers of cigarettes. Not a retail dealer in the state has yet taken out a license.

The biggest contract for stone work ever awarded was probably a new house to have been made for the stone for the Hudson river bridge. The sum named is above \$80,000.

An American statesman, interviewed on her return from Paris expressed the opinion that there are no new French plays that would not have to be 'washed' for American use.

The remains of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock will be re-interred in the Montgomery Cemetery at Norristown. The effort to have them removed to Arlington, Va., has been abandoned.

A woman in Newark, N.J., W. T. Harris, lost an eye by the explosion of a mine in her son's hand, a boy of nine, and an actor in Hoboken met the same fate from a gas pistol fired in the play.

## W. S. MARTIN &amp; CO.

Offer a fine \$2.25 Dongola, Button, Common Sense Boot for only \$1.75.

See our Misses' and Children's Kangora Button School Boots. Can't be beaten.

Our line of Plow Boots, the best in the market.

We save you money. We sew all rips free. We are out of Eggs.

## FIRST CLASS

## TAILORING.

Nobby

Suitsings,

Pantings,

Vestings, etc.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock of up to date "Men's Furnishings," fully assorted. J. H. Mills, Cutter.

## GEO. RITCHIE &amp; CO.

IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE.

The largest creamery in the world is located in St. Albans, Vermont. A few progressive farmers and business men of Franklin County organized a company in October, 1893. The buildings and plant are of the most improved kind. From 12,000 to 20,000 pounds of butter per day are manufactured in summer and about half that quantity in winter. The milk is gathered at 64 separating or skimming stations, whence the cream alone is shipped by wagon or train to the large central creamery. By this method experts of the highest skill can be procured and a product of uniform quality can be turned out at a minimum expense. This is in line with the most successful manufacturing industries.

## The Hot Weather Continues.

You may depend on it, we are going to have a hot summer. You can't go through the season with a light coat or vest. You may just as well come to the Oak Hall, Belleville, and get fitted out at once and have the full benefit of wearing cool garments the whole season. No need to wait. Prices will please.

CAPTAIN SWEENEY, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal. says: "I shill! Cutarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by Parker's Drug Store.

**KARLS CLOVER ROOT CURE**  
CURES CONSTITUTION  
INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS,  
RHEUMATISM, SKIN  
DISEASES, COMPLEXION,  
LEUCORRHOEA, IT WILL NOT CURE,  
IF YOU DO NOT TAKE IT.  
An Agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC.  
Sold by Druggists and by Mail, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.  
**KO NO.** The Favorite TROTH POWDER  
FOR THE FACE AND HAIR.  
SOLD BY PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

## REISOFF ROCK SALT

is selling much better this season than ever before. The better known it is—the larger the sale, as it is the only proper method of Salting Stock on pasture. Our price 60c. per 100 lbs. is very popular.

## Friday Half Holiday.

The majority of the leading business houses in Belleville are following the example of the larger cities, and have agreed to give their clerks a half holiday on Friday afternoons during July and August. Our store will be closed in sympathy with the movement, and we trust you will co-operate with us by leaving your order before noon on those days.

**J. C. HANLEY & CO.,**  
GROCERS, FEED & SEED  
MERCHANTS,  
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

## THE NEWS-ARGUS

For balance of 1895, for 40c.

## THE NEWS-ARGUS

To 1st Jan. next, only 40c.

## HARDWARE!

BINDER TWINE,

Rock Bottom Prices.

PARIS GREEN,

Guaranteed Pure.

HARVEST TOOLS,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,  
SNATHS, CRADLES, etc.

MACHINE AND REAPER OIL.

Plenty of PINE AND CEDAR  
SHINGLES on hand.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

WHYTE'S FOUNDRY

AND  
MACHINE SHOP,  
CAMPBELLFORD.Having rented the above shop, I  
am in a position to do all kinds of  
work onMILL MACHINERY, ENGINES,  
BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEAR-  
ING, HANGERS, ETC.Patterns not on hand made to  
order.The celebrated WHYTE PLOW  
manufactured and Plow Points and  
Soles of any other kind in general  
use.Cresting and Castings of all kinds.  
Special attention given to Repairing.

ADAM GRAHAM.

STOP WEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in U. S. and  
Canada by CHAS. CLUTHE

ESTABLISHED 1871

RUPTURE  
CAN BE CURED  
WITHOUT A TRUSSCHEAP BY MAIL  
Your name to us means comfort to you.  
A Free Card will be sent.CHAS. CLUTHE  
134 KING ST. WEST  
TORONTO - CANADA

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS  
COPYRIGHTS.MUN & CO. OBTAIN PATENTS FOR  
INVENTIONS in the United States, Canada,  
England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain,  
Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway,  
Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Greece,  
Turkey, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Korea,  
Siam, Persia, Australia, New Zealand, South  
Africa, and all other countries. They also  
obtain PATENTS for INVENTIONS in the  
United States, Canada, and all other countries.  
They also obtain PATENTS for INVENTIONS  
in the United States, Canada, and all other  
countries. They also obtain PATENTS for  
INVENTIONS in the United States, Canada,  
and all other countries. They also obtain  
PATENTS for INVENTIONS in the United  
States, Canada, and all other countries.

MUN &amp; CO. NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

WEBSTER'S  
INTERNATIONAL  
DICTIONARYEntered by  
Webster's  
A Grand EditionThe new edition of  
"The Concise  
Dictionary."  
Ten years were  
spent revising,  
100 editors employed,  
and over \$300,000  
expended.Everybody  
should own this  
Dictionary.  
It answers all questions  
concerning the language,  
and is the best working  
dictionary in the world.A Library in Itself. It also gives  
the facts often wanted concerning  
persons, ancient and modern; noted  
events, persons and places in history,  
cities, towns, and natural features of  
the world; translations of foreign  
words, phrases, and proverbs; etc., etc., etc.This Work is Invaluable to the  
scholarship and to the teacher, the professional  
man, and the self-educator.The Globe, Toronto, 1893—  
"This new dictionary is the best family  
book in the English language. For every family  
member of which have mastered the language,  
it is the most valuable possession."The Times, London, 1893—  
"It may well be pronounced the best working  
dictionary and the cheapest book in the world,  
and its purchase will be a most judicious  
investment."

Have your bookseller show it to you.

G. & C. Merriam Co.  
Publishers,  
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.Do not buy cheap  
reprints of inferior  
editions.  
Send for free prospectus  
containing full particulars.WEBSTER'S  
INTERNATIONAL  
DICTIONARY

The News-Argus \$1 per year

TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, 40c.

The News-Argus \$1 per year



## DISASTROUS FIRES.

Large Blazes in San Francisco and Minneapolis.

FIVE FIREMEN ARE KILLED.

A Night of Terror in the Pacific Metropolis. Water Pumped from the Sea to Fight the Flames—Help from Sister Cities—Loss Over \$1,500,000.

San Francisco, June 29.—A fire started shortly before six o'clock Thursday night in the rear of the San Francisco box factory at Fifth and Harrison streets. Before the department reached the ground the flames were sweeping through a number of frame buildings on Fourth St., which backed into the box factory, and had leaped across the street to the San Pacific bay building.

The chief sent out alarm after alarm and soon saw that the fire was beyond control.

Help from Sister Cities.

He wired across the bay to Oakland and Alameda, and each of the sister cities sent two engines.

They were located along the waterfront, and used as pumps to supply water from the bay.

The Southern Pacific pumps had lines of hose connected, and did good service in bringing salt water to supply the fast weakening fire water mains.

A strong wind, blowing from the west, and fanned the flames across the broad streets, sweeping everything in its path.

A Wall Stops the Sweep of Flames.

At 4:45 o'clock the fire was under control. The high brick wall of the deserted Southern Pacific offices at Fourth and Townsend streets acted as a barrier, which the flames could not pass.

The water furnished from the bay by the Oakland engines and Southern Pacific pumps soon had the outer edge of the fire subdued.

Homeless and Dead.

Three hundred families are homeless though some of them managed to save a portion of their goods.

A conservative estimate of the loss is \$1,500,000. There is about \$800,000 insurance.

SIX FIREMEN KILLED.

Many Others are Injured—A Horror at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, June 29.—The most disastrous fire in this city in point of loss of life since the Tribune fire in 1880, broke out at eleven o'clock last night in the corner building at 240 and 242 First avenue south, occupied by McDonald Brothers, wholesale crockery dealers. Six firemen were killed and many injured.

Six were taken out dead. The dead, as far as known, are: Joseph How, pipeman; Christian Sands, truckman; John Horner, truckman; Walter Risher, truckman; Ed. Thieland, pipeman.

The injured: Frank Grau, Frank Egan, Capt. Caldwell, Fred Johnson. The total loss will be about \$100,000, with insurance of \$80,000.

The Cause of the Wall.

Nothing could prevent the McDonald building from being gutted, and the flames were bursting from the side and rear in a threatening manner.

At 11:30 just when it seemed as if the fire had been subdued, and as if the fire had died down, one of the side walls of the McDonald building gave way, almost without warning, and fell outward, just where there was a long line of firemen at work.

The crowd shrieked with horror, and the other firemen turned their attention from the burning building to the victims, which covered so many of their comrades.

FIRE AT TWEED.

An Eastern Ontario Village Blaze Costs \$10,000.

Tweed, Ont., June 28.—Fire started in the Albion hotel stables here about one o'clock last night, spreading to the following: Albion hotel and stables, owned and occupied by P. L. Clairmont, loss on buildings about \$5,000, insurance \$3,000; Thomas McDonald's stables, loss on buildings about \$4,000, no insurance; Craig's law office, loss on books; Busby shoe shop; Hugh Cotton's harness shop, loss about \$800, no insurance; Alex. Turcott's shoe shop, loss on shoes about \$800, stock saved, no insurance. Several barns were also burned and other buildings damaged.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

Death of the Eminent English Scientist—An Outline of His Life.

London, June 29.—Prof. Huxley died at 3:45 p.m. yesterday. The death of Prof. Huxley was very peaceful and quiet, being perfectly in keeping with the retirement which he sought when he took up his residence near Eastbourne. Falling from his bed, he became comatose about March last. Bronchitis followed an attack of influenza. The lungs and kidneys were then affected. He rallied several times, but two weeks ago sustained a severe relapse, and since that time there was no hope for permanent improvement. His wife and son were present at his death-bed, but his son arrived too late. During his dying moments Prof. Huxley displayed great fortitude and resignation.

LATE UNITED STATES NEWS.

Rain on Saturday in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa greatly improved the corn.

The U. S. cruiser Columbia is to race against time from Southampton to New York under instruction from Secretary Herbert. She will not be driven at her highest speed, the effort being limited to determine what she can do under average service conditions without subjecting her to strain.

In Indiana, U. S. a law suit has just been concluded in which an estate of \$50,000 was in dispute. The case took four months to try, eight leading lawyers were employed upon it, nearly two hundred witnesses were examined, and the costs of the parties in the suit will amount to fully \$100,000.

Harry T. Hayward, the condemned murderer of Catherine Ginz, at Minneapolis, has formally applied to the New York Life Insurance Company for \$100,000 insurance carried by his victim. This action was taken so as to make an appearance of being consistent in his claim of innocence.

## UNVEILED IN OTTAWA.

A Monument Erected in Memory of Sir John Macdonald.

Parliament Hill, Ottawa, was on Monday the scene of an imposing and important ceremony. The occasion being the unveiling of a monument to the late Sir John Macdonald. The day was a grand one. The blue sky and the green earth made a sharp contrast to the thousand reds that the thousands of thousands of people who had gathered on Parliament Hill at the hour of noon. The Royal Scots of Montreal, with the mounted and dismounted soldiers of Ottawa, formed the sides of the parade. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at noon by the field battery. The speaker of the day went forth from the throne of the speaker of citizens and soldiers. On the platform were assembled the speakers of the day and many distinguished guests. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Foster, Mr. Angers, Mr. Daly, Mr. Dickey and Mr. Macdonald occupied prominent positions. With them were the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and many members of both houses of Parliament.

The Premier spoke of Sir John Macdonald's life devotion to the Crown and his constant care for the people of the British Empire. The honors showered upon him towards the close of his life fully attested that his loyalty was fully appreciated. Mr. Arthur Meighen, of Montreal, read a poem composed for the occasion. Sir Adolphe Caron said that Sir John Macdonald's life was a noble one, and that his example constituted the lessons which help to form good citizens and the best of the people.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, did not attend the ceremony. He sent the following telegram:

"To the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa, June 30, '98.—ALAN, my dear friend, I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald. It is not many weeks since I had the pleasure of traveling with you to Montreal to take part in the unveiling of another memorial to the same great man, and I greatly regret that, owing to arrangements made before the unveiling of the monument, I am unable to be present on this occasion. Obviously in no place could such a monument be more appropriately erected than in the city of Ottawa, the city of the late Sir John Macdonald. The unveiling ceremony held on a more opportune day than that on which we commemorate the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and the cherished place in the hearts of his countrymen, and it is well that by these public monuments we should keep alive the memory of his life and his services, and the patriotic sentiments by which he was inspired and actuated. Aberdeen." W. J. H.

## SHEPHERDS AWHEEL.

Legends About Lillith, Talmudic and Mohammedan.

But who is that?

"The Lillith who is the first wife of Adam, the sire within her lovely tresses. The splendid robe of her hair! When she succeeds there with a youth to Not soon again she frees him from her grasp."

So responded "Mephistopheles" to "Faust," as the pair stood together on the Brooklyn and beheld a strangely fascinating scene. The hostess of the table of the coast range, in the western part of Fresno county. Perhaps the wheel will not come into general use for the purpose of a bicycle over ranges where sheep find without pasture, but nature has provided the most direct course in the world on the open plains of the west side, where the ground is as level as a floor, and the shepherd can often ride fifty miles without changing his course, and all the time over a country where roads are almost unknown, and where no fence or marker is to be seen. The journey. The cabins of a few homesteaders sometimes meet the view, dotting the horizon here and there, but aside from these there is no evidence of civilization in all the country as far as the eye can reach. That region is a vast waste, almost without vegetation, except during the rainy weeks of winter and early spring. When the hot weather comes the short crops of wheat and corn are the only vestige of it from the face of the earth, leaving the ground smooth and level as a race course.

The changing of the rains and the phenomenal warmth have produced a growth of verdure such as has seldom been known there, covering the earth like a carpet. The shepherd has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing.

Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather has driven his herds to that quarter from all sides because pastures there costs nothing. Frank Smith, who has charge of several herds, says that the weather











# JAS. MILNE & SON.

Big Bargains in Clothing from now until Aug. 1st.

Grey and White Cottons have gone up. We are selling at the old price

Highest price paid for Eggs, Butter and Lard. Butter 20c. per lb.

JAS MILNE & SON.

PRICES & QUALITY always Right.

PARIS GREEN,

INSECT POWDER,

TANGLEFOOT.

We have everything you want in DRUGS & STATIONERY.

Splendid Value in

Fine Writing Papers,

Writing Pads,

and Envelopes.

We have just received another shipment of "Island City" Paints, Pure Paint Oil, Pure White Lead. Everything necessary for painting.

Our Prices are the Lowest, and we keep nothing but the purest goods. When you Paint get our prices, it will pay you.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

The Provincial Board of Health will hold their annual meeting in Belleville on August 14 and 15.

The contract for the new addition to Albert College has been let to Mr. Thos. Hanley for a little under \$18,000. This does not include plumbing and heating. The total cost of improvements will be about \$25,000.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

Bargains in Odd Suits.

This time of the year the Oak Hall, Belleville, have a good many odd suits which will be cleared at 25% reduction. We have been doing a tremendous suit trade this spring and a great many of our lines have run down to one or two suits. You buy these very cheap if we can hit your size.

Don't Forget

that when you buy Scott's Emulsion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs.

Scott's Emulsion cannot be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical world means something.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes Wasting, promotes the making of Solid Flesh, and gives Vital Strength. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrophulous, Anemia, Emaciation, and Wasting Diseases of Children. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

PARKER BROTHERS BANKERS, STIRLING ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain. Money to let on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES. In the local column will be charged as follows: Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75 cents per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line. To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Trains call at Stirling station as follows: GOING WEST. Mail, 6:20 a.m. Mixed, 6:05 p.m. MAIL, 10:00 a.m. Mixed, 6:05 p.m. Passenger, 11:02 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Alex. Hall, D.D.S., and wife, of Hornellsville, N. Y., are visiting relatives here.

R. G. Smyth, barrister, Toronto, spent Dominion Day with his parents and friends here.

We have one of Canada's best workmen employed for Watch and Clock repairing. MRS. WATTS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Greenleaf, Belleville, spent Sunday and Monday with her parents here.

Rev. R. J. Harvey is visiting among his old parishioners here. He has just lately returned from England.

Mr. John Williams, of Clute & Williams, barristers, Belleville, spent Dominion Day with relatives here.

Don't forget to call at Mrs. WATTS' Jewelry Store and see her new stock of Clocks and Watches. Prices low.

We are informed on good authority that W. H. Calder, the watch specialist, is likely to open out again in Stirling at an early date.

At the annual convocation of Albert College held last week we notice that Miss Daisy Jewell took a high standing in Painting in Oil Colors and Music.

Geo. W. Walker, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling 1st and 2nd Tuesday in every month. Rooms at Stirling House.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School held a picnic at Oak Lake on Dominion Day. There was a good number present and a most enjoyable time was spent.

Dominion Day passed off very quietly here. The stores and shops were all closed, and many went to other places to spend the day, so that an almost Sabbath stillness prevailed.

Mr. J. Frapp, of River Valley, who has been teaching at Phillippin for some time, had charge of the Primary, Public School Leaving, and Entrance examinations at Tweed last week.

The youngest son of Mrs. A. R. Chown, of Belleville, (who, with her husband, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Scott) on Thursday last fell from a wagon and fractured the elbow joint of his right arm. The little fellow is doing well.

It will be well to bear in mind that the next exhibition of the North Hastings Agricultural Society will be held here on Tuesday, Sept. 24th. The prize list, in which some important changes and additions have been made, will be issued shortly.

NEW CLOSE SEASON FOR FISH.—An order-in-Council has been passed prescribing the close seasons for certain kinds of fish, as follows: Salmon trout, 1st to 30th November; whitefish, 1st to 30th November; speckled trout, 15th September to 1st May.

As was anticipated the hay crop is turning out very light. Very many of the farmers finished last week, and expect new meadows on low-lying land, the crop is very poor. In fact we have heard of a number of farmers who have already purchased large quantities of pressed hay, shipped from the east, for next winter's use.

Tuesday last was a regular market day in Stirling, a large number of hogs and horses having been brought in for sale. There is a steady demand for hogs at good prices, and in consequence considerable money is left with the farmers. There seems also some demand for horses, and it would be a good thing if buying prices could be had for them, as there are a large number in farmer's hands which they would gladly dispose of at anything like a fair value.

The volunteers arrived home on Saturday last, about one o'clock, by special train, looking well browned, and more solidly in appearance after their three weeks' drill. They were met by the "Home Guard," armed with all sorts of weapons, from guns to scotch and pitchforks and headed by the home band of three instruments. These headed the procession, followed by the 4th Battalion of Stirling, No. 2 Company of volunteers bringing up the rear.

Rev. Jas. Macfarlane, of Warkworth, made a brief visit to friends here on Wednesday, and attended the L.O.O.F. decoration services that evening.

Communion Service will be held in St. John's Church, Stirling, on Sunday next, at 11 a.m., and hereafter this service will be held the first Sunday in each month.

Three arches will be erected for the 12th of July celebration here. One on Front street near the Post Office, one at the Stirling House, and one near the entrance to the Agricultural Grounds.

Take Notice. The annual meeting of the Spring Brook Elevator Company will be held in the elevator at Spring Brook on Friday, the 5th day of July at the hour of two o'clock p.m., by order of the president, ROBERT THOMPSON.

The decoration services in connection with Stirling Lodge No. 239, L.O.O.F., last evening were largely attended, both by members of the order and by friends from the village and surrounding country.

A very heavy traffic has passed over this portion of the Grand Trunk the past week or two. Besides numerous excursion trains a vast amount of freight has been carried, one of the principal items being square timber.

The exceedingly warm weather of the past month has brought on harvest remarkably early. On Saturday, June 29th, Mr. Jas. Counts left at this office a sample of fall wheat which he had cut that day. It is remarkably plump and white, and we should think would easily grade No. 1.

When you shut and rub your eyes to see, or look over your work to see them, or when the letters of a book run together or appear double, do not use your mother's or a friend's spec but consult at once our optician. Testing free. ANGUS McFEE & Co., 272 Front St. Belleville.

Installation of officers took place in Stirling Lodge No. 239, L.O.O.F., last evening, when the following officers were installed by D. D. G. M., W. T. Sine.—D. Sager, J. P. G., Mr. Brown, N. G.; W. S. White, V. G.; O. P. Butler, R. S.; L. McKeljohn, P. S.; F. T. Ward, Treas.; G. G. Thrasher, Warden; T. H. McKee, T. G.; W. J. Montgomery, O. G.

The management of the Presbyterian Church here have been fortunate in securing the engagement of Mr. J. H. Cameron, elocutionist, humorous vocalist, of Toronto, to give one of his pleasing entertainments in the Music Hall on the evening of July 12th. Mr. Cameron is greeted with crowded audiences wherever he appears, as he did here two years ago on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new church, when people were turned away for want of accommodation and it is by special request of some who heard him on that occasion the committee secured his service for the above date. Don't keep this a secret but tell all your friends who is coming, that they may enjoy the treat as well as yourself. See bills for particulars.

The 12th July.

The coming 12th of July celebration to be held here promises to be one of the greatest gatherings which has ever taken place in Stirling. A great number of Orange lodges from nearly all parts of Hastings county will be present and the procession will be one worth seeing. The lodge here is making every effort to accommodate the visitors; and the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations will furnish dinners on the Agricultural grounds, as also the hotels, the tickets for all being issued at the same price.

Arrangements have been made for special train service on the Grand Trunk. A special train will leave Macdon at 9:15 a.m., return tickets being issued from there at only 60c.; Moira Lake 50c.; Crotonton 40c.; Ivanhoe 35c.; West Huntingdon 30c.; and Macdon Junction 15c., good to return the following day. The regular train from Peterborough will also carry excursionists at low rates, tickets also good to return the following day.

School Board Meeting.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Board of Education, held July 2nd. Members present, A. Chubb, chairman, and Messrs. Jas. Milne, Dr. Sprague, F. T. Ward, Joseph Doak, Oakley Vandervoort and Dr. Faulkner. The minutes of last meeting were read and on motion confirmed. The following accounts were on motion ordered to be paid:—L. McKeljohn, supplies for High School, \$8.51. L. McKeljohn, " Public School, " 9.51. Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by Jas. Boldrick, that the teachers whose terms of office expire in August next, be re-engaged for another year at the same salaries. Carried. Moved by Jas. Boldrick, seconded by F. T. Ward, that painting the exterior of school buildings be postponed until next year. Carried. On motion the Board adjourned.

A Nice Summer Suit.

A very thin coat and vest and a medium weight pair of pants makes a very desirable suit for the hot weather. Some men do not like them too light in weight, and a light weight suit is a good match at \$5, \$6, \$7, and \$8 would be a very nice suit. The Oak Hall, Belleville, can please you in either. This is just the time to buy your summer clothing.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The board met on Wednesday evening, when 890 white, and 110 colored cheeses were offered, as follows:

	White	Colored
Kingston	30	30
Maple Leaf	50	50
Shumrock	50	50
Enterprise	50	50
Stirling	50	50
Spry's	35	35
Harold	30	30
Evergreen	30	30
Springbrook	30	30
Big Springs	25	25
Riverside	50	50
	890	110

Several buyers were present. Bids were being ranging from 8c. to 8-16c. No sales.

Other Cheese Markets.

At the Belleville Cheese Board on Tuesday 2,410 boxes white and 685 boxes colored were offered. The only sales were 10 boxes white at 8-16c., and 135 white at 8c.

At Campbellford on Tuesday 847 cheeses were offered. 135 sold at 8c. At Macdon 860 cheeses offered. All sold at 8c.

School report for June, '95, for S. S. No. 13 Rawdon:—Fourth form.—Maggie Holcomb, Edith Armstrong, Doris Macdonnell. Senior 3rd.—Fred Cook, Bert Lloyd, Philip Vance. Junior 3rd.—Frankie MacDonald, Harry Heath, Jessie Vance. Senior 2nd.—John Butler, Nellie Priest, Alice Scott. Junior 2nd.—Mollie Bailey, Myrtle Bailey, Arthur Sims. First class.—Becky Sine, Tom Lloyd, Ellen Bailey.

First class.—Ambrose Mumby, Maud Sine, Flossie Heath. LIZZIE GLENN.

Foot Ball.

On July 1st the Stirling Foot Ball Team went to Peterborough to play a friendly game with the Gilmour Foot Ball team of that town. When the ball was kicked off at 7:10 p.m., the two teams were lined up as follows:—

STIRLING.	GOAL.	MILNE.
Foster	Backs	(Barlow)
L. Markle	Backs	(Maybee)
Bedore	Backs	(McGee)
Simpson	Backs	(Rosebush)
Lesparance	Half Backs	(McCann)
Matheson	Centre	(McDonald)
Rose	Centre	(Martin)
Foster	L Wing	(Chambers)
Felton	R Wing	(Crosby)
F. Markle	R Wing	(Parker)

Referee, A. Hough, of Stirling.

The Stirling team was in the worst playing condition it has been in for two years, not having touched a football since the 24th May, and not knowing till June 29th that it would play another game this time.

Stirling went to the toss and took choice of goals, but as it was a good ground and not a breeze to stir the air, there could be nothing gained in choice.

Stirling went to the toss and took choice of goals, but as it was a good ground and not a breeze to stir the air, there could be nothing gained in choice.

The half-backs, McGee, Rosebush and McCann played a first class game so that the forwards had every confidence in them. The backs, Barlow and Maybee were always on deck and during the first half kept our goal keeper—Milne—from touching the ball. It seemed impossible to get by Barlow, for some how he kept the Trenton forwards dropping.

The Trenton boys played hard and fast but lacked in confidence and combination. Shurie and F. Markle playing their best game.

Score—1 to 0 in favor of Stirling.

Stirling's second foot-ball team played a friendly match with Harold, in town on the same day. Score—2 to 0 in favor of Stirling.

The Fear of Thunder and Lightning.

It may not be quite possible for every one to help being afraid when lightning is black with clouds and the lightning's flash, but it is within the power of most people to control the expression of fright.

Once or twice having resolutely refrained from showing your terror, you will be surprised and pleased to find the terror itself lessening.

I know persons who go through life in a sort of bondage to the fear of various kinds. They tremble and turn pale, or grow hysterical and cry when the dark clouds gather and the thunder is heard, and a pretty German hymn which begins:—

"I thunder, but I tremble not, My strength is from above, Through all the way I've trod, I advise all of you who need the aid of heaven, and his hand sends the storms. Trust in God when you are afraid—really trust, and you will get calm."

It is a great source of comfort to be the bright zig-zagging flash and hear the rumbling thunder, the danger or see the electric current, which hurts or kills. It is far too swift to wait and waver in that way—Harper's Round Table.

Births.

COOK.—At Harold on July 1st the wife of THOS. COOK, of a son.

Most desirable Brick House on Gore Street, in Stirling, to rent. Rental moderate.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

LOADING AN OCEAN LINER.

An Important Operation in the World's Commerce.

To watch the loading of grain, either from an elevator or a lighter, into the mammoth vessels engaged in its transportation is to witness one of the chief operations in the movements of the world's commerce. It is carried in long appendages at the end, which is shifted by means of a rope from one part of the hold to another, according as a stream of grain fills up the spaces reserved for it. The grain flows into the vessel with the noise and velocity of a torrent, and sends dense volumes of dust and chaff upward, obscuring the depths beneath and making the men attending the storage look like ghosts in the rising mist.

"Trimming" of the grain in the holds is an important part of its storage. After several thousand bushels have been streamed into the hold, a dozen or more men are delegated to shovel the down-pouring stream in between the vessel's beams, a job for which they are paid at the rate of one cent a minute. In vessels of the Cunard stripe, it takes between 2,000 and 15,000 bushels to fill a hold, and these vessels average 50,000 bushels in the total cargo. Ships carrying grain alone can take as high as 135,000 bushels, and when it is considered that from 600 to 7,000 bushels can be stored in an hour, every forty bushels weighing a ton, an idea can be had of the force of the torrent directed into the hold.

Large vessels have four or five holds, and a distinction is made in storing the cargo in them. Grain, from its compact and clean nature, is stored mostly for the centre of the vessel, while coal provisions are packed as far forward and as far aft as possible, for their better preservation from the heat of the ship's fire. In some vessels, like the great Cunarders, which carry passengers as well as freight, the heaviest weight is stored in the lowest hold; this is to steady the vessel and is called in the technical parlance of the stevedore, "stiffening" the ship. It takes about 1,500 tons to "stiffen" a great Cunarder, and when this is done the lower hold is fastened and battened down and work is begun on the next.

Rothschild and the Artist.

Dining on one occasion with Baron James de Rothschild, Eugene Delacroix, the famous French painter, confessed that at some time past he had felt a strong desire to serve as a model for a beggar in a painting on which he was then engaged, and that as he gazed at his costly features the idea suddenly struck him that the very head he desired was before him. Rothschild, being a great admirer of art, readily consented to sit for him as a beggar. The next day at the studio Delacroix placed his rustic rags on his shoulders, put a stout staff in his hand and made him pose as if he were resting on the steps of an ancient Roman temple. In this attitude he was discovered by one of the artist's favorite pupils, who, struck by the surpassing excellence of the model, congratulated his master on having at last found exactly what he wanted.

Naturally concluding the model had only just been brought in from some church porch, he seized an opportunity when his master's eyes were turned, to slip a piece of money into the beggar's hand. Baron Rothschild thanked him with a look of surprise and pleasure. The pupil soon quitted the studio. In answer to inquiries made Delacroix told the baron that the young man possessed talent, but no money, and so he was the young fellow received a letter stating that charity bears interest, and that the accumulated interest on the amount he had so generously given to one whom he supposed to be a beggar was represented by the sum of 10,000 francs, which was lying at his disposal at the Rothschild office.

Mollusks as Purifiers of Water.

Charles Heller, in the Journal of Malacology, says: "A mollusk of the pond culture, the Chinese silk-growers is described in an official work which caught my eye by chance. This wall of malacological information is so certain to escape recorders that I transcribe the passage: 'The water used for reeling silk is taken from mountain streams, as being the cleanest; but when the water is used, and if mountain water cannot be had, river water is taken, which is cleaned by putting a pint of live shell-fish to one gallon of water. The live shell-fish are shelled fish, called the pure water shell-fish. \* \* \* found everywhere in ponds, wells and streams. They first of all sink to the bottom of the jar, and in a few degrees make their way up its sides, consuming gradually all impurities in the water with their feet. After the clean water is in half a day or so, the water is poured off, and the shell-fish are cleaned and put to the same duty again.'"

A First Confession.

A little maid of five, who had been listening quietly to the stories and confessions of the older children, seemed at last to have the method of their construction, and after some thought, asked:

"What could you get on a very high, steep mountain?"

The answers were ice, snow, rocks, eagles' nests, and the like, to all of which the little one persistently shook her head. When asked to tell the answer she triumphantly cried: "Snow!"

"But why?" asked the others, in a breath.

"Because you couldn't get up there after it," was the daring reply.

Each to His Trade.

Kulnick, the famous pianist, was once invited to dinner by a wealthy Berlin banker who was the owner of a large boot manufactory, and had been a shoemaker in his time. One of the guests was a well-known pianist, and he was requested to play something, and he played a waltz. The banker then turned to the pianist and said: "What am I to do with these?" Inquired the rich man.

At the International Conference of the Spworth League at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Sunday, it was decided to hold the next biennial session in 1897, at Toronto.

MANITOBA CROP OUTLOOK.—The Manitoba and Northwest Railway Company's crop report, dated June 25 states that the general prospects at present are that the crops of all kinds will be very heavy, and an abundant return is expected. Grain has made rapid growth since last report on account of frequent rains and favorable weather. Several districts report crops are two weeks ahead of last year at this time. Hay is growing fast and pasture is luxuriant.

CATARH RHEUMATISM IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES.—One short puff of the breath through the Bower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh and Rheumatism Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At R. Parker's.

STIRLING MARKET.

Butter—15c to 16c per lb. Eggs, fresh—10c to 12c per doz. Potatoes—10c to 12c per lb. Apples, dried—50c to 55c per bag. Beans—75c to \$1.00 per bus. Chickens—25c to 35c per pair. Geese—50c to 75c per lb. Ducks—80c to 90c per lb. Hay—\$8.00 per ton. Timothy—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per bus. Oats—82c to 85c per bus. Peas—50c to 52c per bus. Rye—50c to 55c per bus. Buckwheat—40c to 45c per bus. Barley—40c to 45c per bus. Wheat—80c to 85c per bus.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

I am pleased to announce to the residents of Stirling and surrounding country that I have opened a Boot and Shoe Shop, on Front St., Stirling, next door west of Kerby's Hotel and opposite Lagrow's grocery. I am prepared to make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order. Repairing promptly and neatly done. A share of your patronage is solicited. S. J. DEMILL.

Stirling Tin Shop

H. & J. WARREN.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans,

FACTORY FURNISHINGS,

-TINWARE, STOVES,-

Shelf Hardware,

-Fence Wire, Nails, Shovels,-

SPADES, FORKS, HOES,

Rakes, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Mixed Paint, Glass, Putty, Coal Oil and Machine Oil.

RAVETROUGHING, ROOFING.

Steam Fitting and General Jobbing done on shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. & J. WARREN.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

THE

Stirling News-Argus

(is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of the Post Office.)

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year, in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week. When inserted for 1 year, 10c. 3 mos, 8c. 6 mos, 7c. Half rate for 2 lines or less. Quarter rate for 1 line or less. 10c. per line for 1 week. 8c. per line for 2 weeks. 7c. per line for 3 weeks. 6c. per line for 4 weeks. 5c. per line for 5 weeks. 4c. per line for 6 weeks. 3c. per line for 7 weeks. 2c. per line for 8 weeks. 1c. per line for 9 weeks. 1c. per line for 10 weeks. 1c. per line for 11 weeks. 1c. per line for 12 weeks. 1c. per line for 13 weeks. 1c. per line for 14 weeks. 1c. per line for 15 weeks. 1c. per line for 16 weeks. 1c. per line for 17 weeks. 1c. per line for 18 weeks. 1c. per line for 19 weeks. 1c. per line for 20 weeks. 1c. per line for 21 weeks. 1c. per line for 22 weeks. 1c. per line for 23 weeks. 1c. per line for 24 weeks. 1c. per line for 25 weeks. 1c. per line for 26 weeks. 1c. per line for 27 weeks. 1c. per line for 28 weeks. 1c. per line for 29 weeks. 1c. per line for 30 weeks. 1c. per line for 31 weeks. 1c. per line for 32 weeks. 1c. per line for 33 weeks. 1c. per line for 34 weeks. 1c. per line for 35 weeks. 1c. per line for 36 weeks. 1c. per line for







# HEART TO HEART: OR, LOVE'S UNERRING CHOICE.

## CHAPTER I.—(CONTINUED.)

By the time Hilda had finished her and story the cab stopped at a shabby street-cummed house in one of the back streets that abound in the immediate neighborhood of the palaces of the "upper ten." The door of the house stood ajar, and Hilda sprang in, and darted up the dirty, rickety staircase, lit by a flaming jet of gas. The door of the second-back was open, and the child entered, closely followed by Deloraine. The interior of the room was close and ill-ventilated, a smoky fire burned in the rusty grate; a small deal table, a couple of broken cane-seated chairs, and a wretched iron bedstead were the entire furniture it contained. The room was feebly lighted by a flickering tallow candle, set in a medicine bottle in a corner of a candlestick. Upon the miserable floor, covered with a tattered sash which had once been worn in India's priceless looms, lay a woman, whose long raven hair, thickly streaked with silver, streamed over the pillow; her arm, worn almost to a skeleton, was flung over her breast, and the deep-drawn laboring breath plainly bespoke her suffering. The child entered and stole round to the side of the bed, softly kissed the frail hand, the mother moved, and unclosing her eyes, held out her arms to the little creature, her last tie to life, who clung fondly to that dying mother with all the force and passion of her nature.

Deloraine, who had paused a moment on the threshold to request the landlady, who had joined him, to send immediately for a doctor, now entered. When his eyes fell upon the poor woman and her child, he uttered a cry of anguish, exclaiming, in tones of horror:

"Great Heaven, it is Kate!"

Roused by his voice, the sufferer turned round, and in broken, husky tones said:

"And so we meet once more, Mark?"

"Oh, my poor Kate," said Deloraine, flinging himself upon his knees by the bedside, and clasping the feeble hand which Kate extended to him. "My poor girl, why did you ever leave me, and for this 'looking round at the sordid room as I spoke."

"I thought," said the dying woman, "that you had ceased to love me, and wanted neither me nor our child. I was so true to you, Mark, I said eagerly, 'I will do as you say. I worked for our child as long as I could, and then—I lay down to die. Now all is well, you will care for me for the sake of our early love, our happy youth.'"

"My poor Kate, my little wife," he said fondly, "I never loved any woman upon this earth as I have loved you. Ah, why did you not trust me?"

"Because I was a jealous fool," gasped Kate; "but all will be well now I have seen you again, and you will take care of Hilda," looking tenderly down, as she nestled at her child's feet, and then, fallen asleep, her head, with its tawny gleaming tresses, pillowed upon her mother's breast.

"Perchance it better as it is; I was never half good enough for you, Mark—I am very tired now—I could sleep I think—then, after a pause, came in broken words, she uttered in the last gasp of her life, "I am glad, Mark, that you never loved Lady Grace, never cared for her as you did for your little Kate," and then Deloraine, who had been standing the slender form into his arms, and then, again, after long, weary years, she slept with her head pillowed on the bosom where it had so often lain.

A step upon the creaking stairs, a rustle at the door, and the landlady, followed by the heavily summoned doctor, entered the room. He looked anxiously at the woman, whose stately form, clothed in faultless evening dress, with diamond studs and adding elegance to her noble bearing, looked so entirely out of place in the mean room, with its sordid surroundings. After a brief examination of the patient, who seemed in a sort of stupor, he raised his head, and said to Deloraine:

"Not a chance of saving her—vital power completely exhausted. She cannot possibly last long—then, as the doctor turned away, the landlady, who had been watching the nature of her illness, he added, 'consumption of long-standing, accelerated by want to power on earth, and she will probably pass away during sleep.'"

"You will not leave me," asked Deloraine hurriedly, "any remuneration I shall be most happy to—"

"Very well," returned the other; "I will stay till the end, and going to the other side of the room, he gently drew the sleeping child from the arms of her dying mother.

Together, through the long hours of that night, Deloraine, and the medical man, watched beside that dying bed; and when the first faint rays of dawn were stealing in through the uncurtained window, Kate opened those exquisite blue eyes, which still retained their former beauty, and said, faintly, "Lift me up, Mark, and, as he raised her up, she whispered, "I have been round the neck and said, 'I am glad, Mark, that you never loved Lady Grace, never cared for her as you did for your little Kate,' and then Deloraine, who had been standing the slender form into his arms, and then, again, after long, weary years, she slept with her head pillowed on the bosom where it had so often lain.

## CHAPTER II.

### "AFTER LONG YEARS."

Set in the midst of spreading lawns and fertile meadows, upon the banks of the river winding Thames, half-way between Windsor and Weybridge, lay a beautiful villa, which has been for the past many years in the possession of the Deloraine family; Mark Deloraine, a great uncle, General Deloraine, having been killed at the battle of Waterloo, and his rich lands from the widow of Sir John Herbert, whose ancestors had been seized by the rapacious hands of King John at the dissolution of monasteries for its own use, and the latter had been affirmed that since this act of sacrilege, the Deloraine family had been in possession of the lands of Marham Abbey, and had been descended in a direct line from father to son. An illustrious dwelling, the villa had been built round the remains of the old Abbey, which had often been honored by the presence of the "Virgin Queen" her-

self. The drawing-room was still called Queen Elizabeth's council chamber, and in one of the mosaic glass of the park was a crystal chandelier, like a happy dream. Deloraine, where there is still remaining the marble walls of the bath which Her Majesty is said to have used. The magnificent chandelier of the room of a church, was hung round with shields of the proud race to whom it had belonged. Exquisite pieces of stained glass and rhododendrons, wide-spreading lawns, ornamented with rare and costly American forest trees, the old stone Abbey, which, standing in the midst of the fascinating scenery—for which this neighborhood is celebrated—was the home of Hilda Deloraine.

Ever since the day when Mark Deloraine had taken Hilda from the side of her dying mother, the child had grown up in the dream, Deloraine, where there is still remaining the marble walls of the bath which Her Majesty is said to have used. The magnificent chandelier of the room of a church, was hung round with shields of the proud race to whom it had belonged. Exquisite pieces of stained glass and rhododendrons, wide-spreading lawns, ornamented with rare and costly American forest trees, the old stone Abbey, which, standing in the midst of the fascinating scenery—for which this neighborhood is celebrated—was the home of Hilda Deloraine.

Realized, Hilda, that seems hard lines, here, in Roger Montacute, the hereditary creature has no business to disturb innocent people like you and the Squire. "What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"She was the stone to poor Kate for all she had suffered, but their child was left to him, and upon her he poured out all the love and devotion of his nature, which, standing in the midst of the fascinating scenery—for which this neighborhood is celebrated—was the home of Hilda Deloraine.

Let us resume our acquaintance with Hilda, as she sits surrounded by some of these friends upon the lawn one sunny afternoon in June, being engaged in making tea. The gown of India muslin, richly trimmed with costly lace and ornamented with knots of rosettes and ribbons, suited her perfectly. The wavy tresses of her tawny, gleaming hair were wound round her graceful neck; and, amongst a pure, creamy skin, displayed eyes, long and dark, which completed her claims to admiration, and, indeed, in all the fair county of Berks, Hilda Deloraine was looked upon as the palm for beauty. Sitting close by the table, was the figure of a young man, Roger Montacute, who, dressed in a shooting coat, and with the head of a young man, was looking at Hilda with a gaze of admiration, and, indeed, in all the fair county of Berks, Hilda Deloraine was looked upon as the palm for beauty.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

"What is the matter, papa?" asked Hilda, in her gravely satirical voice.

# THE FARM.

## Economical Use of Skimmed Milk on the Farm.

It is quite important, where dairying is a leading industry on the farm, to make the most of it possible, and especially at a time like this when competition is strong and prices correspondingly low.

This article will relate to the most profitable uses to which the milk can be put after the cream has been removed. What ever can be gotten out of this will be very clear gain, as it is a perishable product and if not soon disposed of will become nearly or quite a total loss.

With proper care it can be made to return from ten to twenty-five cents per hundred pounds on the average farm, away from any special markets for its sale.

There are several ways in which it can be used. Now and then a farmer has found a profit in feeding it directly back to the cows while yet sweet. Milk from cold setting can also be successfully fed in the same way, only it would need to be warmed. It will keep sweet longer than that from the separator. It would probably not be the best to feed to young calves, but for sows or thick, as the effects on the future products of milk and butter might be unfavorable.

Another and important use to which skimmed milk can be put is in feeding to calves. As a rule, farmers should raise milk for their calves, and dairies to go to supply, as it will be much better than purchasing cows for this purpose. After the first week or two skimmed milk can be made to feed either as veal or to go among farmers desiring such stock to keep. They have even been shipped by the carload to the West in years gone by. Now when there appears to be a scarcity of cattle, and must be for some time to come, farmers should find it for their interest, not only for the past year, but to raise an increased amount of young stock. It will be wanted on the farm and must be in demand in the markets.

Still another use to which skimmed milk can be profitably used is in feeding to swine. It has been an unusual thing to find a dairy farm without these useful pigs. The milk is used to serve as an excellent purgative in utilizing not only the milk but other perishable or waste products of the farm, orchard and garden, turning them to good account upon the manufacture of meat and fertilizers as well.

This last should not be forgotten, as it is the most economical use of the milk, and the production of the farm and the consequent prosperity of the farmer.

A thoroughgoing business man of his own State, who has been successful in dairying and farming and is making a grand success of it, says, as these kind of men are apt to do.

Dairying is the leading industry and also the most profitable. The success of the keeping of swine is made a specialty. Breeding and feeding first-class pigs for the market is carried on upon a large scale. The milk is used to serve as an excellent purgative in utilizing not only the milk but other perishable or waste products of the farm, orchard and garden, turning them to good account upon the manufacture of meat and fertilizers as well.

This last should not be forgotten, as it is the most economical use of the milk, and the production of the farm and the consequent prosperity of the farmer.

A thoroughgoing business man of his own State, who has been successful in dairying and farming and is making a grand success of it, says, as these kind of men are apt to do.

Dairying is the leading industry and also the most profitable. The success of the keeping of swine is made a specialty. Breeding and feeding first-class pigs for the market is carried on upon a large scale. The milk is used to serve as an excellent purgative in utilizing not only the milk but other perishable or waste products of the farm, orchard and garden, turning them to good account upon the manufacture of meat and fertilizers as well.

This last should not be forgotten, as it is the most economical use of the milk, and the production of the farm and the consequent prosperity of the farmer.

A thoroughgoing business man of his own State, who has been successful in dairying and farming and is making a grand success of it, says, as these kind of men are apt to do.

Dairying is the leading industry and also the most profitable. The success of the keeping of swine is made a specialty. Breeding and feeding first-class pigs for the market is carried on upon a large scale. The milk is used to serve as an excellent purgative in utilizing not only the milk but other perishable or waste products of the farm, orchard and garden, turning them to good account upon the manufacture of meat and fertilizers as well.

This last should not be forgotten, as it is the most economical use of the milk, and the production of the farm and the consequent prosperity of the farmer.

A thoroughgoing business man of his own State, who has been successful in dairying and farming and is making a grand success of it, says, as these kind of men are apt to do.

Dairying is the leading industry and also the most profitable. The success of the keeping of swine is made a specialty. Breeding and feeding first-class pigs for the market is carried on upon a large scale. The milk is used to serve as an excellent purgative in utilizing not only the milk but other perishable or waste products of the farm, orchard and garden, turning them to good account upon the manufacture of meat and fertilizers as well.

This last should not be forgotten, as it is the most economical use of the milk, and the production of the farm and the consequent prosperity of the farmer.

A thoroughgoing business man of his own State, who has been successful in dairying and farming and is making a grand success of it, says, as these kind of men are apt to do.

Dairying is the leading industry and also the most profitable. The success of the keeping of swine is made a specialty. Breeding and feeding first-class pigs for the market is carried on upon a large scale. The milk is used to serve as an excellent purgative in utilizing not only the milk but other perishable or waste products of the farm, orchard and garden, turning them to good account upon the manufacture of meat and fertilizers as well.

This last should not be forgotten, as it is the most economical use of the milk, and the production of the farm and the consequent prosperity of the farmer.

A thoroughgoing business man of his own State, who has been successful in dairying and farming and is making a grand success of it, says, as these kind of men are apt to do.

Dairying is the leading industry and also the most profitable. The success of the keeping of swine is made a specialty. Breeding and feeding first-class pigs for the market is carried on upon a large scale. The milk is used to serve as an excellent purgative in utilizing not only the milk but other perishable or waste products of the farm, orchard and garden, turning them to good account upon the manufacture of meat and fertilizers as well.

## SLIDING AFTER A SNOW-SHOE.

### The Remarkable Ride of a Young Englishman in Colorado.

John Gladwyn Jebb, known by his friends as Jack, was a young Englishman who had lost his patrimony and had gone to Colorado to seek his fortune in mining. Winter had set in, and he was living in a log cabin, from which, on snow-shoes, he went alone to visit the three mines of which he had the charge. He usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.

One day, on his way to visit the three mines of which he had the charge, he usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above the mine.



# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fifth Session—Seventh Parliament.

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Montague introduced a bill to amend the Civil Service Act. The main provision, he explained, is to do away with the class of civil servants known as third-class clerks and the bill gives power to employ in that place writers whose salary will begin at \$400 a year. The bill does not affect any third-class clerks who are now in the service, but only future appointments.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ACT.

Sir Charles H. Tupper introduced a bill further to amend the Presidential Act. It changes the schedule of salaries of officers and effects a saving of \$4,000 a year. There is no interference with the salaries of present officers.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Gibson, said the persons mentioned below had been employed on the recommendation of various members of Parliament and others in the Customs Service—John F. McIntosh, preventive officer in charge at Kailo, B.C., employed July 1, 1893, salary \$1,000 per annum, residence at Kailo, B.C.; Mr. Woodbridge, Ont.; Richard White, preventive officer, Fort Erie, Ont., employed 27th August, 1893, salary \$1,500 per annum, residence at time of appointment Toronto, Ont.; S. S. Brown, preventive officer, relieving officer at Campbellford, and in other cases where permanent officers have been or are absent, and have been employed in place of them.

Mr. Daly thought the country had materially changed since a former resolution was passed in 1893. That resolution, as all knew, had not been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament. Sir Charles H. Tupper's opinion had been adverse to the resolution, which proposed to reduce the then Government's estimate from \$30,000 to \$32,000 annually. The result of the resolution had been that the British Government expended more money in the office, and at least one eminent statesman had declined. Proceeding, he gave a comparative statement of salaries in the various British colonies and dependencies, together with population and wealth. In each case, he stated the salary of the official, showing that the people valued a good incumbent. Great Britain had always done well by Government officials. Most of these men were men of independent means, and could not be expected to leave home and comforts for anything less than a liberal remuneration. In view, also, of what Great Britain had been doing for Canada in maintaining peace and order, and in other ways protecting her, that salary of the Governor-General was a small matter to quibble at. He was confident that the present incumbent had spent double his salary every year in the discharge of his duties. He moved that the bill be not passed a second time, but on this day six months.

Mr. Mills, on motion that the House again go into Committee of Supply, moved that the bill be passed. He said that since 1880 the public expenditure had increased, and increased, and ought to be diminished. The expenditure, he contended, was far in excess of the revenue, and the country was in a state of financial distress. He said that the public debt had grown from \$93,046,000 in 1880 to \$1,000,000,000 in 1893. The growth of taxation had been excessive compared with the growth of population. The increase in controllable expenditure since 1880 had been 100 per cent. The increase in expenditure by the departments was given. He noticed that the expenditure upon the Indian Affairs Department had increased from \$1,000,000 in 1880 to \$1,500,000 in 1893. He said that the Government had been spending more money on the Indian Affairs Department than it had been spending on the other departments. He said that the Government had been spending more money on the Indian Affairs Department than it had been spending on the other departments.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Daly said—The statements and arguments of the hon. gentleman contradicted the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In Ontario there were not only three hundred Indian reserves, whereas in the hon. gentleman's term of office there were five. In a like manner the number of other Indian offices had increased. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000. He said that the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that whereas the expenditure upon Indians in 1880 was \$1,000,000, in 1893 it was \$1,500,000.

that the loss to the owners reached at least \$500,000. The matter, he understood, was regularly laid before the Imperial Government, but he was informed that the owners had been refused. In view of the fact that some of the vessels had been illegally seized and no compensation offered, the case appeared to be one of gross outrage. Sir Charles H. Tupper said the circumstances were familiar to him, and very distressing. The seizure had been heavily on the sealers, who had contravened no law. An investigation by a commission, appointed by the Imperial Government, had cleared four of the vessels, there being sufficient evidence in their opinion to warrant the retention of the vessels. Finding that the Imperial Government had been dealing with the fisheries bill recently, so far as Russian waters were concerned, the Canadian Government hastened to press upon that Government their views that no concessions should be made to Russia under the circumstances, unless there was reason to believe that some conclusion would be reached respecting the settlement of these claims for damages. Negotiations were now proceeding.

Mr. Davies directed the attention of the Government to the seizure of Canadian sealing vessels in Behring Sea by the Russian authorities in 1892. He had been informed that the loss to the owners reached at least \$500,000. The matter, he understood, was regularly laid before the Imperial Government, but he was informed that the owners had been refused. In view of the fact that some of the vessels had been illegally seized and no compensation offered, the case appeared to be one of gross outrage.

Sir Charles H. Tupper said the circumstances were familiar to him, and very distressing. The seizure had been heavily on the sealers, who had contravened no law. An investigation by a commission, appointed by the Imperial Government, had cleared four of the vessels, there being sufficient evidence in their opinion to warrant the retention of the vessels. Finding that the Imperial Government had been dealing with the fisheries bill recently, so far as Russian waters were concerned, the Canadian Government hastened to press upon that Government their views that no concessions should be made to Russia under the circumstances, unless there was reason to believe that some conclusion would be reached respecting the settlement of these claims for damages. Negotiations were now proceeding.

Mr. McCarthy—I wish to ask the leader of the House whether any answer to the remedial order has been received from the Manitoba Government yet?

Mr. Foster—No, not yet.

Mr. Edgar called attention to the Act of the United States Congress last session, which authorized the President to appoint a commission to be appointed by Great Britain and Canada in reference to the subject of international waterways, and asked whether the Government proposed any reciprocal legislation.

Mr. Haggart, in reply, said the attention of the Government was drawn to the action of the United States in reference to the subject of international waterways, and the question came up for consideration as to the action the Government would take. The United States Government had appointed a commission, consisting of two members of the department and associate another gentleman, none of whom were receiving pay.

Mr. Gibson, on the item of \$10,000 for dredging on Lake Kaministiquia, said the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell. He said that the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell. He said that the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell.

Mr. Macdonell (Algonia) said Messrs. Marks and Macdonell never did one dollar's worth of work themselves, but had it done by American contractors with whom they brought into the country in competition with Canadian plant. At the time the work was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell, the contract was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell. He said that the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell.

Mr. Macdonell (Algonia) said Messrs. Marks and Macdonell never did one dollar's worth of work themselves, but had it done by American contractors with whom they brought into the country in competition with Canadian plant. At the time the work was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell, the contract was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell. He said that the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell.

Mr. Macdonell (Algonia) said Messrs. Marks and Macdonell never did one dollar's worth of work themselves, but had it done by American contractors with whom they brought into the country in competition with Canadian plant. At the time the work was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell, the contract was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell. He said that the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell.

Mr. Macdonell (Algonia) said Messrs. Marks and Macdonell never did one dollar's worth of work themselves, but had it done by American contractors with whom they brought into the country in competition with Canadian plant. At the time the work was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell, the contract was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell. He said that the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell.

Mr. Macdonell (Algonia) said Messrs. Marks and Macdonell never did one dollar's worth of work themselves, but had it done by American contractors with whom they brought into the country in competition with Canadian plant. At the time the work was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell, the contract was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell. He said that the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell.

Mr. Macdonell (Algonia) said Messrs. Marks and Macdonell never did one dollar's worth of work themselves, but had it done by American contractors with whom they brought into the country in competition with Canadian plant. At the time the work was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell, the contract was given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell. He said that the contract had been given to Messrs. Marks and Macdonell.

Mr. Oimmet replied that a farm comprising 100 acres had been bought, but the price was not as low as \$100,000. If Parliament is of opinion a reformatory institution should be established, he would be glad to do so. He said that the matter was going on, and he understood the sum of \$100,000 will cover the whole of the scheme. He said further that the scheme had been approved by one of the late Sir John Thompson. The idea being to provide facilities for the separation of juvenile delinquents from the adult population. Mr. Sutherland asked if the juveniles would be brought from the whole of the Dominion. Mr. Oimmet—From the whole Dominion, as far as practicable. The vote passed.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Charlton, said he had no doubt the Marine Department was carefully watching the regulations passed by the United States Congress on March 3rd last respecting the establishment of a new code of lake signals for steam and sailing vessels. The matter was not yet formally considered by the Government.

Mr. Foster, on the second reading of a bill respecting commercial treaties affecting Canada, said that Canada would extend to the United States the same privileges as with Great Britain the same privileges as she would grant to France under the extension of trade so ardently sought by her gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Foster, on the second reading of a bill respecting commercial treaties affecting Canada, said that Canada would extend to the United States the same privileges as with Great Britain the same privileges as she would grant to France under the extension of trade so ardently sought by her gentlemen opposite. He said that the Government was permitting the United States to have the same privileges as with Great Britain the same privileges as she would grant to France under the extension of trade so ardently sought by her gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Holland has resigned the position of General Manager of the Ontario Bank, and Mr. C. McGill, Manager of the Pacific branch of the bank for fifteen years, has been appointed to the position.

The Dominion Customs Department has decided to permit tourists to bring their bicycles free into Canada, requiring them to give an affidavit that they are their personal property, and are not for sale, and will be taken out of the country.

The coming in of the spring has been referred to the preparation of an address to Lady Thompson have prepared it, and it has been engrossed in purple and gold. It was signed by the Conservative members in Parliament.

The lady bookkeeper of Messrs. Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, of Hamilton, was robbed on Friday of a deposit, amounting to the sum of \$2,000, which she had brought to the bank for safe keeping.

The coroner's jury charged with the duty of inquiring into the death of Charlotte Gosling, who was found dead at 12 Sympson place in Toronto on the 10th of June, brought in a verdict that she died of natural causes, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for easy Reading.

Manitoba crop reports continue encouraging. A typewriting machine factory is talked of in Brandon.

The Manitoba Legislature has passed a law against Sunday street car.

Engineer Farr was committed for trial at Winnipeg, charged with arson and attempted murder.

Root beer is proscribed by the Simcoe County W.C.T.U. as containing more than 2 per cent. of alcohol.

Ex-Treasurer Scott is one of the seventeen applicants for the position of County Treasurer of Wentworth.

Twenty men were fined an aggregate of \$50 and costs at Galt for scratching plate glass windows with a diamond.

Montreal militia will petition the Government to grant the usual twelve days pay instead of cutting it down to eight.

Mr. Angers has appointed Mr. T. E. Jolery, of Montreal, inspector of fresh-made creamery butter intended for the British market.

Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh has received a visit from Mr. Paul, Minn., in connection with the North-West Exhibition.

The Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal has awarded the contract for the new bridge on the London and Port Stanley Railway.

Thomas Hayley of Guelph, was found beside the railway track with a number of wounds in his head. His recovery is doubtful.

George Goodrich, said to belong to Toronto, was probably fatally hurt in a collision with a moving train at Welland.

The lowering of the water levels by the construction of the Chicago drainage canal will be brought to the attention of the Dominion Government by the B. & O. Navigation Company.

Mr. Holland has resigned the position of General Manager of the Ontario Bank, and Mr. C. McGill, Manager of the Pacific branch of the bank for fifteen years, has been appointed to the position.

The Dominion Customs Department has decided to permit tourists to bring their bicycles free into Canada, requiring them to give an affidavit that they are their personal property, and are not for sale, and will be taken out of the country.

The coming in of the spring has been referred to the preparation of an address to Lady Thompson have prepared it, and it has been engrossed in purple and gold. It was signed by the Conservative members in Parliament.

The lady bookkeeper of Messrs. Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, of Hamilton, was robbed on Friday of a deposit, amounting to the sum of \$2,000, which she had brought to the bank for safe keeping.

The coroner's jury charged with the duty of inquiring into the death of Charlotte Gosling, who was found dead at 12 Sympson place in Toronto on the 10th of June, brought in a verdict that she died of natural causes, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

For two days he tried to live under the tent, and the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by the idea of mosquitoes driving away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six men, and with him he took a large number of men, and so they went along with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions.

to the Canadian Government a draft of the North Pacific Sealing bill, which was read a third time in the House of Lords. While it makes many concessions for which Canada contended, it fails in two important respects to meet what are regarded as the just demands of the sealers.

UNITED STATES. The fee of 25 cents collected on cars entering the United States from Canada has been declared illegal.

The local banks at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Canadian currency after the rate



THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.

The Toronto World of Monday last indulges in a violent tirade against the Bible, churches and ministers, and proclaims itself superior to all these. It says:—The leading members of the Presbyterian and Methodist clergy of Toronto alternately denounce and pity those of us who refuse to believe as they do in regard to even such a minor matter as Sabbath observance. We can produce the highest authority to prove that with the New Testament the reign of Moses came to an end and his Sabbath laws lost their force. The misguided clergymen of these denominations, however, refuse to allow us to live consistently with our honest convictions, and impose upon us such restrictions as harmonize with their own pessimistic and superstitious distortion of the truth. It is galling to think that men whose minds have been stunted by theological processes have the power, for the time being, of regulating the lives of those who can see above them, and beyond them, and through them. But this seems to be a natural and well-recognized historical process. Ignorance and Error and superstition relinquish their grip only after a death struggle. \* \* \* We, however, we defy the bigoted monopoly. We no longer believe in it. We challenge it. We will defeat it!

No doubt after reading such a diatribe, the clergy will feel that they have been utterly squelched, and will not dare oppose the World in its desire to do away with the Sabbath, and make it like any other day of the week for work, and worse as regards all manner of evil.

#### Electric vs. Stone Roads.

Martin Dodge has in the July North American a short but interesting contribution to the discussion on good roads. Mr. Dodge points out that a ton of freight can be moved 1,000 miles by the great lakes or 250 miles by steam railway for the same cost that is involved in carrying it for a mile on a road over ordinary roads. It is, he says, because of the small cost of transportation by rail and water, and of the enormous expense incurred by the use of roads, so much capital and attention have been devoted to improving the modern method of transport and that the old-fashioned country roads have been neglected. Mr. Dodge further declares that it is useless to expect very much betterment in the ordinary wagon roadways. The cost, he says, of improving them is too great for the results to be expected therefrom. But he points out how these roads can be improved in another way. According to his estimate the outlay in building an electric tramway is no greater than is the cost of constructing a stone road, and on an electric tramway freight can be moved for one-fifth the cost of carriage by wagon. He says that he can be so laid that wagons can use them, thereby reducing the power required to move the latter to one-eighth of the amount necessary to haul them over gravel roads. Mr. Dodge, therefore, advises counties to abandon the construction of gravel or stone roads, to build electric tramways, and to lease the latter to the company offering the best terms for operating them. By doing this, it is declared, \$90 an acre will be added to the value of farm lands.

The new British Cabinet is considered to be quite a family affair. Father and son are found in the Chamberlains, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Austen Chamberlain, respectively Secretary of State for Colonies and Junior Lord of the Treasury. Then there is a father-in-law and son-in-law in the Marquis of Salisbury, the new Premier, and the Earl of Salisbury, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Then come the brothers Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, and Gerald William Balfour, Secretary of State for India. Both of them are nephews of the Marquis of Salisbury. Finally, there are the Balfours' brothers-in-law, Lord George Hamilton, the new Secretary of State for India, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Secretary of State for War.

The Hay Trade Journal, with reports from all parts of the United States and Canada, says that all states of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio will not produce 50 per cent. of an average crop. In the provinces of Quebec and Eastern Ontario indications promise a full crop. England has a short yield and that country has buyers in Canada now, and will divert the supply which would naturally come to the United States to that country.

Chief Government Detective John Murray has arrived in Peterborough and Thomas and Hattie Gray, who were arrested in Ocala, Florida, charged with the murder of David Scottie, of Ocala, are the two prisoners, but their family of five children, the eldest of whom is only 12 years of age, pending the trial of the husband and wife the father will probably have to be kept at the expense of the Ontario Government, unless relations of the accused can be induced to look after them.

A Winnipeg dispatch says:—The probabilities of a recovery in the around Lake Winnipeg is much canvassed at the present. The theory is made as numerous discoveries have been made east of the centre line, and the formation extends for some distance, but it is only a question of time until valuable finds are made in those parts accessible from Winnipeg. The discovery has already been made on an island of Lake Winnipeg, but the lucky finders are not anxious to talk much about it at present. The great advantages which this district offers, and the easy accessibility of the district, and the transport being available, and the consequent cheapness of prospecting.

#### Millions in Gold Mines.

In a recent issue we copied portions of an article from the Buffalo Express giving an account of rich gold mines having been discovered in North Hastings by Mr. O. R. Sprague. In a later issue the Express tells a marvellous tale of the extraordinary richness of the mines located by Mr. Sprague. Some are incredulous as to its correctness, but time will tell. The following are some further extracts from the Express:

O. R. Sprague, the Buffalo man who has been developing gold mines in the wilds of Canada, as related recently in the Express, returned to this city yesterday. He brought with him some samples of ore that far exceed in value anything that had been found at the mine that he is now developing. The Express was written, and had an interesting story to tell of the opening of another shaft near Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario.

One sample that Mr. Sprague brought with him was assayed by Dr. P. P. Vandenberg of this city, who found that it contained gold at the ratio of 2,500 ounces to the ton of rock. That makes it worth only the trifling of \$82,500 to the ton. Of course this is an average specimen, but there are many bits of rock, Mr. Sprague claims, that are picked up every day at the mine that are far more valuable. One assay over \$200,000 to the ton. "But don't say anything about that," said Mr. Sprague, "it's too big. People wouldn't believe it."

"I am working now on Sprague mine No. 1," said Mr. Sprague. "It is situated near the tower of Madoc, and it is not in the best tract of land on which I have the mineral rights, but it is a fairly average piece. We are putting down shafts about 9 feet square, and have gone down about 20 feet. We have taken out perhaps 200 tons of ore from the hole, and the supply gets better as we go down. I want to say that, too, averaging perhaps \$50 to the ton, which is about what can be figured on all of my tracts. We haven't milled any of it yet because we want to see just what kind of a mill we will have to put up. We are having specimens at random from the ore assayed, however, and it will run over \$80 all through. As the vein gets richer and the ore better as we go down, I think I am perfect in saying that we will have 1,000,000 in sight in a few weeks."

"How many such mines can you put down on your property?" was asked. "Well, I have the mineral rights in 7,000 acres," was the reply, "and I should say there isn't an hundred-acre tract in the lot where you couldn't put down many more mines just like this and they would all pay. Some of them would be much better. Now, at Stony Hill I have a mine that I refused \$300,000 for before we were down more than a few feet. I have a very good one, a good one. I wouldn't take that now, however, for the Madoc mine."

"What are your concessions worth as a whole?" was asked. "You couldn't buy the whole thing for a hundred million. I am confident of taking out much more than that in the next five years if I should decide to work all the mines that could be opened, and there is no lack of capital ready to be put right into the business as soon as I can show that it is paying property."

Another thing we have in paying quantities is gold in a part of the mine. I find lots of it while digging for gold. It is in nuggets right in the center of rocks. We break open a boulder with a hammer and right in the middle will be a peck or two of pure nickel nuggets. I believe the nickel on my lands is worth as much as the gold, there is so much more of it. There is gold enough to keep me busy for some time."

#### Bicycles and Bloomers.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto school board one of the members moved that a lady teacher be dismissed because she was seen in one of the parks with a bicycle in what is called the "bloomer" costume. It is satisfactory to know that his motion did not pass.

On this point the Toronto World very sensibly remarks:—Whether the wearing of bloomers by women will have the effect of popularizing the wheel among the fair sex we do not pretend to decide. The question should be left to the women themselves. They will finally settle the controversy to their own satisfaction. Whatever style of dress they may wear as suitable for the wheeling, we may rest assured it will not offend our ideas of propriety and decency. Trustee Bell receives well-merited notice for going out of his way to interfere in a matter that belongs altogether to the other sex. It will be time enough for him to raise the question of women's bicycle costumes when complaints are made to the School Board of immorality in the dress of the female teachers. The same spirit that prompted Mr. Bell to take the teacher who is said to have appeared on a wheel in Exhibition Park ought to lead him to consider the dismissal of any teacher who wears a bathing costume, or who appears at a public gathering in full dress. The bloomer costume for women is a question of indecency or immorality. It is much better adapted for the purpose than are the regulation skirts. As far as modesty is concerned, the bloomer costume is more modest than the regulation skirt costume, which is always liable to become disarranged, and to reveal unbecomingly the legs of the wearer. The bloomer costume is not imprudent. The bloomer costume is free from suggestion and ought to render the wearer free from the least embarrassment. When we take it, we will decide the costume controversy principally on an artistic point of view. Convenience of dress is not the question, but calculation, but the wheelwoman will be chiefly guided in her dress by the fact that the combination, as seen through a large mirror.

#### Grand Stand Smash.

Buffalo Driving Park the Scene of a Fourth. Buffalo, July 5.—Part of the centre section of the big grand stand at the Driving Park here fell in at about 5.30 yesterday afternoon, and the result was a very serious accident. The grandstand was just beginning, and people were crowding up the stairway from the wine room below. Some 40 or 50 persons were on the grandstand when it fell, and many of the stand with it. A panic ensued, and when the stand had been cleared it was found that about forty persons had been injured, and many of them require serious treatment. Two or three were taken to the hospital and will die.

The school boys are now going to have two months' holidays. What kind of things are you going to put on them to keep them from getting into mischief? The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance about \$70,000. The destruction of the stand throws 200 men out of employment.

#### TO BE GIVEN MORE TIME

The Government Have Made Their Declaration.

ANOTHER SESSION TO BE HELD

If Manitoba Fails to Make the Necessary Arrangements, the Dominion Government Will Introduce Measures for the Relief of the Minority—Members Resign.

Ottawa, July 8.—This has been a day of intense political excitement, and the end of the complication is not yet in sight. The Government has declared itself on the school question, and has declared itself in such a way that three Ministers of the Crown are reported to have tendered their resignations to the Premier. It cannot be said that they have resigned, since a Minister does not resign until his resignation is accepted. The Premier has accepted the resignations of the three Ministers, and has declared that they regard the action of the Government that all the Cabinet representatives of Quebec absent themselves from the official and Parliamentary duties to-day. To-night they will on account refuse to make a statement of their position, but it is generally understood that they are desirous of the Government should make a more emphatic declaration of its intentions.

The falling of the House was followed this afternoon when Mr. Foster rose to make a declaration of the intentions of the Government. Mr. Laurier had put the matter before the House, and the day were called. This brought the leader of the House to his feet. In his hand he held two pages of typewritten document. Another speech, said Mr. Foster said: "I desire to state that the Government has had under its consideration the reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the resolution of the 21st of March, 1895, and after careful deliberation has arrived at the following conclusions: 'Though there may be differences of opinion as to the exact meaning of the reply in question, the Government believes that it may be interpreted as holding out some hope of an amicable settlement of the Manitoba school question on the basis of possible action by the Manitoba Government and the Legislature, and the Dominion Government is most unwilling to take any action which can be interpreted as forestalling or precluding such a desirable consummation. The Government has decided not to ask Parliament to deal with remedial legislation during the present session. A communication will be sent immediately to the Manitoba Government on the subject, with a view to ascertaining whether the Government is disposed to make a settlement of the question which will be reasonably satisfactory to the minority of that province without making it necessary to call upon the powers of the Dominion Parliament. A session of the present parliament will be called together to meet on the first Thursday of January next. If by that time the Manitoba Government fails to make a satisfactory arrangement to remedy the grievances of the minority of the Dominion Government will be prepared at that session of parliament, to be called as above stated, to introduce and press to a vote a bill of remedial legislation as will afford an adequate measure of relief to the said minority, based upon the lines of the judgment of the Privy Council and remedial order of the 21st March, 1895.'

CHRISTIANS IN PERIL. Missionaries in China in Danger of Their Lives—A General Outbreak. Victoria, B. C., July 5.—The steamer Empress of India brings the following news from Tokyo, Japan, up to June 21: The attitude of the foreign residents in China is now focussed upon the anti-missionary plots in the Szechuan province, and it is feared the missionaries are in danger of their lives. In Szechuan natives and Roman Catholics have been murdered and in Chen-Tai alone \$50,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The anti-Christian mission of 1890, which has been annihilated, and the occupants, among whom are several ladies, are in deadly peril, although the Pekin authorities say they will protect them.

The French envoy accuses the Szechuan Viceroy, Liu-Ping-Chang, with instigating the outbreak, he having been hostile to the foreigners during the past nine years. The French minister is close in his career by delivering a crushing blow against the objects of his hatred. No word can be sent to or received from the beleaguered missionaries. The treatment of the Pekin Government is not absolutely relied upon. Nothing has been heard from France since June 10.

Among the Europeans and Americans attached to the Baptist and Methodist missions are Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Knicker, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Mr. and Mrs. Kilborn, of Kingston, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. Gady.

Later letters say that anti-foreign demonstrations are general all over the province and a conspiracy, engineered by the Viceroy, is feared. Gangs are forming, and the Yung-tseiv-to is the scene of the trouble.

Buffalo Driving Park the Scene of a Fourth. Buffalo, July 5.—Part of the centre section of the big grand stand at the Driving Park here fell in at about 5.30 yesterday afternoon, and the result was a very serious accident. The grandstand was just beginning, and people were crowding up the stairway from the wine room below. Some 40 or 50 persons were on the grandstand when it fell, and many of the stand with it. A panic ensued, and when the stand had been cleared it was found that about forty persons had been injured, and many of them require serious treatment. Two or three were taken to the hospital and will die.

The school boys are now going to have two months' holidays. What kind of things are you going to put on them to keep them from getting into mischief? The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance about \$70,000. The destruction of the stand throws 200 men out of employment.

#### W. S. MARTIN & CO.

Offer a fine \$2.25 Dongola, Button, Common Sense Boot for only \$1.75.

See our Misses' and Children's Kangora Button School Boots. Can't be beaten.

Our line of Plow Boots, the best in the market.

We save you money. We saw all rips free. We are out of Eggs.

#### FIRST CLASS TAILORING.

Nobby Suitings, Pantings, Vestings, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock of up to date "Men's Furnishings," fully assorted. J. H. Mills, Cutter.

#### GEO. RITCHE & CO.

IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE.

The water in the St. Lawrence at Brockville is two feet below the normal level.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has advanced the wages of its employees at its shops 10 per cent, the advance affecting 4,000 people.

Both London and Paris are delivered over to Americans. The occupation of two of the old world capitals by friendly New York invaders never before took place in such imposing force.

A serious forest fire is raging in the interior of Newfoundland. It has devastated two hundred miles of country along the new line of railroad, and has destroyed telegraph lines, saw mills and lumbering settlements.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

A Punny and Fretful Baby. This is now quite unnecessary! Like many others, you may have your baby fat, laughing and happy, if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like cream.

No Door Man. Remember this fact:—The Oak Hall, Belleville, have no man on the street to drug customers into the store, other than those who have. If you start for Oak Hall, do not let yourself be pushed into any "Jew" house. Come where you can get honest clothing at honest prices.

CURE THAT THE BEST COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE. 50c. and 1.00c. bottles. One cure a dose. It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Consumption and all the best Cough and Croup Cures. Sold by PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

RETSEFF ROCK SALT is selling much better this season than ever before. The better known it is—the larger the sale, as it is the only proper method of Salting Stock on pasture. Our price 60c. per 100 lbs. is very popular.

Address a Post Card to C. B. SCANTLEBURY, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

THE WALL PAPER KING OF CANADA.

Then Write upon the other Side: Dear Sir, Please send me samples of Wall Paper suitable for (mention Rooms) and not exceed (mention Price) per single roll. I send your advertisement in (mention Paper). Yours truly,

YOU will receive by return mail samples of Wall Paper suitable for any kind of a room and which we positively guarantee better, and lower in price than any other house in Canada. The samples will be large and in sets comprising Wall Paper, Ceiling Paper, and other decorative papers. You can make a selection for an entire house or for a single room, and with your friends to assist in the selection. You have absolutely no responsibility in the matter—you simply write the postal address and we do all the rest—send you samples in closed order books, a guide "How to Buy or Economy in House Decoration," showing the different rooms, and directions for ordering, etc., in fact we entirely relieve you of the trouble and anxiety of Wall Paper shopping. We POSITIVELY GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Can we say more? Our Mail Order Department reaches throughout the Dominion. We pay the express charges on all orders of a reasonable size. Full instructions with samples.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Wall Paper from 5 cents to \$10 per roll.

The News-Argus \$1.00 per yr.

THE NEWS-ARGUS To 1st Jan. next, only 40c.

TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, 40c.

The News-Argus \$1 per year

#### FORWARD!

BINDER TWINE, Rock Bottom Prices.

PARIS GREEN, Guaranteed Pure.

HARVEST TOOLS, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, CRADLES, etc.

MACHINE AND REAPER OIL. Plenty of PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES on hand.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

WHYTE'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CAMPBELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEARING, HANGERS, ETC.

Patterns not on hand made to order.

The celebrated WHYTE FLOW manufactured and Flow Points and Sides of any other kind in general use.

Cresting and Castings of all kinds. Special attention given to Repairing.

ADAM GRAHAM.

#### STOP WEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in U. S. and Canada by CHAS. CLUTHE

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS

WITH NO INCONVENIENCE

CHEAP BY MAIL. Your surgeon will not tell you. A Post Card will do it. CHAS. CLUTHE 134 KING ST. WEST TORONTO—CANADA

#### PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly twenty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. Handbooks of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of successful and scientific books sent free.

Address a Post Card to C. B. SCANTLEBURY, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

THE WALL PAPER KING OF CANADA.

Then Write upon the other Side: Dear Sir, Please send me samples of Wall Paper suitable for (mention Rooms) and not exceed (mention Price) per single roll. I send your advertisement in (mention Paper). Yours truly,

YOU will receive by return mail samples of Wall Paper suitable for any kind of a room and which we positively guarantee better, and lower in price than any other house in Canada. The samples will be large and in sets comprising Wall Paper, Ceiling Paper, and other decorative papers. You can make a selection for an entire house or for a single room, and with your friends to assist in the selection. You have absolutely no responsibility in the matter—you simply write the postal address and we do all the rest—send you samples in closed order books, a guide "How to Buy or Economy in House Decoration," showing the different rooms, and directions for ordering, etc., in fact we entirely relieve you of the trouble and anxiety of Wall Paper shopping. We POSITIVELY GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Can we say more? Our Mail Order Department reaches throughout the Dominion. We pay the express charges on all orders of a reasonable size. Full instructions with samples.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Wall Paper from 5 cents to \$10 per roll.

The News-Argus \$1.00 per yr.

THE NEWS-ARGUS To 1st Jan. next, only 40c.

TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, 40c.

The News-Argus \$1 per year



## TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Day Readers.

### CANADIAN.

Indians at Touchwood are having trouble with the agent.  
A vessel smuggling liquor has been seized off the Seven Islands.  
Galt street cars have removable vestibules, and the citizens are happy.  
No tidings have yet been gleaned of Price, the missing C.P.R. brakeman.  
The transhipping done at Kingston last month surpassed any other on record.  
The Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, has received a gold brick, 50 pounds, worth \$15,158.  
The clerks in the Gananquo post office handle 511,000 pieces of mail matter per year.  
Eighty thousand salmon trout fry were deposited in the lake near Erinsville last week.  
Burglars are operating in St. Thomas. Several houses have been robbed. No arrests.  
Ernest Bishop, under arrest at Kingston, has confessed to two cases of incendiarism.  
The Sultana gold mine in the Rat Portage district has been bought by an English syndicate.  
It is stated that Judge Baby will seek his retirement from the Superior Court at an early date.  
The steamship Mexico left Montreal Saturday with 55 tons of Canadian butter for Great Britain.  
The Canadian sailor Salva has been seized by the United States revenue cutter, Rush at Canso's Inlet.  
Extensive cattle shipments are expected to be made from Winnipeg during the next couple of months.  
Mr. Joseph Hoodless, an old and esteemed resident of Hamilton, Ont., died there Friday morning.  
A by-law was passed in London, to borrow \$40,000 from the Bank of Montreal to meet current expenses.  
Collector Goff, at Amherstburg, has seized the tug Harley, of Port Huron, for violating the customs laws.  
Harry Fletcher, proprietor of a shooting gallery at Woodstock, was indicted on Friday last by taking laudanum.  
A number of street railway conductors, of Winnipeg, have been discharged, as a result of investigations of "spotters."  
Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church, has accepted the Chancellorship of McMaster University.  
One hundred and sixty union cigar-makers employed by Messrs. S. Davis and Son, in Montreal, have gone on strike.  
The new directory of Montreal, which is just out, shows that there are at present three thousand unoccupied houses in the city.  
A new rate fixed on butter, cheese and eggs has been issued by the railway authorities, and several important reductions have been made.  
J. F. Ward, a printer, was found dead in his bed at Kingston, Tuesday morning, of the part sent to the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum.  
Edmund C. Sealey, a gunsmith, of Stratford, committed suicide there Tuesday by blowing the top off his head with a double-barrelled gun.  
The gross earnings of the Montreal street railway for the month of June were \$111,184.22, against \$88,163.25 for June, 1894, an increase of \$23,021.07.  
Kingston Custom house returns for the month of June are: June Custom house returns—Imports, \$189,762; exports, \$31,732; collections, \$14,667.74.  
A petition has been presented to the Mayor of Winnipeg asking him to call a public meeting for the discussion of the Hudson Bay railway scheme.  
A by-law providing for the erection of a poor house passed its second reading in the Lambert County Council last week and was laid over until October.  
Chief Clerk McKellar, of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist, report a rapid spread of noxious weeds throughout Manitoba.  
The Peary expedition and the Arctic expedition which accompanies it sailed from St. John's N.B., on Thursday for Lincoln, Peary's headquarters at Inglefield Gulf.  
The village council of Thornbury have established a sort of curfew for bovines, those parading on the streets after 8 p.m. being liable to arrest from the chief of police.  
Four thieves entered a dwelling in Kingston and carried off two loaves of bread, a pot, a large dish pan and a pail. They were caught before they had time to eat the bread.  
The collectors began delivering tax notices in London last week and judging from their experience they are going to have a lively time of it. The tax on 8 mills last year to 21-10 mills this year will cause some kicking.  
Hart's Isle, opposite Alexandria Bay, N.Y., has been sold to Mr. George C. Boyd, and Mr. F.W. McCord, of New York, for \$20,000. It is five acres in extent, high above the water, and has every advantage for an excellent summer home.  
Chancellor Boyd has decided that the mails of the Consumers Gas Company laid on all the streets of the city of Toronto subject to civic taxes. These mails have been valued at a large sum. The decision applies to all municipalities where gas mains are laid.  
Professor Saunders, director of the Experimental farm, says that from returns he has received from the branch farms in the various provinces, the crops all over Canada promise, on the whole, to be bountiful again this year. The crops in Quebec will be very good. In the eastern part of Ontario they will be very satisfactory, though in the western part the drought has done damage. In Manitoba the prospects were better. The growth there has been very rapid. In British Columbia the crops promise to be above the average and there will likely be a splendid yield of fruit.  
A party of four Newmarket gentlemen made a botany excursion out to the swamp in the Glenview locality on Saturday last. While intent upon their search for specimens they got separated. Mr. Stephens was the first to discover that he had lost his bearings and after yelling for assistance until his voice failed, attempted to reach a clearing. After a long struggle, he reached a clearing and at the first call, a mile and a half, from the clearing, a friendly farmhouse gave him refreshments and after a rest he was sufficiently recovered to set out for the rig, which had strayed. After an exhaustive search, two were recovered. The fourth man was taken into town by a farmer in the evening.

## WRECK ON THE C.T.R.

More Latest Stories of Wealth Than in any Other Country in the World.

There is no country in the world in which so much can be accomplished in the last decade of the century, for the benefit of mankind, as in Canada. This is a broad statement; but when the progress made in the United States in the twenty years preceding the year 1870 is considered, it is not difficult to judge what might be accomplished in Canada if the same conditions are allowed to prevail.

### APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

South Quebec, July 6.—A dreadful accident occurred at Craig's Road station at 3.45 a.m. A pilgrim excursion from Sherbrooke was being run in two sections. The first section stopped at Craig's Road to cross an up train, when the following section ran into the rear of it. The two engines ploughed through the Pullman and first-class cars. So far as can be ascertained there are fifteen killed and about forty wounded. The driver, Peter McLeod, of Richmond, and Fireman Dick Perkins, of the colliding train, were killed, and their bodies so far have not been found. Two passenger cars and engine are wrecked.

### THE WOUNDED CONVERTED TO LEVITS.

The track will be blocked for some time. As time goes by the wreck and its terrible consequences grow more and more appalling. The death roll will have swelled to twenty-five while the number of injured persons is increasing in proportion to the number of the wounded. The wounded are scattered far and wide among the residents, and it will be a long time before they will be able to arrive at any definite list of the names of the victims.

The train carrying the pilgrims was made up of residents from Sherbrooke, Windsor Mill and surrounding villages. A special train from Lewis, with railway officials and wrecking crew and doctors, arrived early this morning, and have done great service in their respective spheres. A train was made up about 9 o'clock, and the most of the dead and wounded were conveyed in it to Lewis. The train was stopped at the station in Lewis county, Quebec, on the Beauveize river, and a station on the G.T.R. It contains one Roman Catholic church, and a number of small shops, and a lumber mill, three cheese factories and one express office. Its population is about 500.

### DOINGS IN MONTREAL.

Murder on Attack on a Value at Atonement—A Victim of the Law. Montreal, July 7.—A strange story comes from Aton, a small village on the Grand Trunk some forty miles east of this city. It is a story which is full of mystery and which has attracted the attention of the parish, the Rev. Abbe Duhaime, was stopping at the priest's residence, which is removed from the other houses in the village. He was the occupant of the house at the time was an accident, the parish priest, Abbe Benin, being absent. Late on Wednesday night the victim heard a noise in the night, and he went to the door to see what was the matter. He found a man with a carbine, and noticed two tramps—a middle-aged man with long beard and a younger man both strong and powerful—entering the house. The priest warned the burglars to retreat, but without effect, and pointing his rifle at one of the burglars, he pulled the trigger, which had the effect of sending the bullet into the head of the burglar. Then followed a hand-to-hand fight between the two burglars and the priest. The brave priest held his rifle over his assailant, then he seized a pole and drove it into the neck of the youngest burglar, who fell to the ground, bleeding freely. The other tramp pulled out a dagger and attempted to stab the priest, and in the desperate struggle that followed the priest received two stabs in the breast, piercing his costume, shirt, and scapular, and inflicting a slight flesh wound. Then the younger burglar, who had revolved against the priest with a bar of iron. The latter seized the man by the throat, but at this time both the victim and the tramp fell to the floor exhausted. When the priest recovered his senses the two tramps had disappeared. The country was soiled for the would be murderers, but without success.

### MANITOBA MATTERS.

Winipeg, July 7.—The city health officers discovered a sausage factory where meat formed a large proportion of the ingredients. The proprietor pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping filthy quarters, and was fined a small sum. It is not known yet whether the matter will be referred to the health committee.

Miss Mary Deane, formerly of Toronto, and who had been married in 1870, died at the General Hospital on Friday of paralysis. The funeral services took place today.

Contractor Foley, who has been handling the survey of the Hudson Bay road, stated to your correspondent that the survey is now completed as far as Lake Dauphin, about 125 miles; also that the immediate work of the construction of the road would be commenced. From his remarks it is evident that he is given to understand that the road would be built whether the Dominion Government granted aid or not.

Since the arrest at the Police Court had about effected an escape from the cells on Saturday morning when Sergt. Munroe appeared on the scene, just in time to put a stay to the proceedings.

The Result of an Angry Shot. Hamilton, July 5.—Troubles continue to pour in on James Wall, the holder of the license for the hotel at the corner of First and Second streets. The other police Commissioners transferred Wall's license away from him, and now the bailiff has taken possession of his place.

Big Hunt on a Snuggler. Quebec, July 5.—The Government boat "Cormorant" was out on a hunting expedition for a smuggling vessel containing \$10,000 worth of contraband goods. The captain and crew will have close on \$3,000 as the result of the capture.

One Advantage Over the Rebels. Madrid, July 5.—The Minister for the Colonies, Senor Alvarado, has arranged to send the bank of Spain to advance the funds with which to prosecute the campaign against the insurgents in the Island of Cuba.

## CANADA A LAND OF SURPRISES.

More Latest Stories of Wealth Than in any Other Country in the World.

There is no country in the world in which so much can be accomplished in the last decade of the century, for the benefit of mankind, as in Canada. This is a broad statement; but when the progress made in the United States in the twenty years preceding the year 1870 is considered, it is not difficult to judge what might be accomplished in Canada if the same conditions are allowed to prevail.

Canada is peculiarly a land of surprises, and possesses more latest stories of wealth-producing power than any other country in the world. As shown by the shape of great lakes and the great square miles of coast, vast iron deposits, her silver and gold mines, she has other minerals in a variety nowhere else to be found. It is a fact already known, and which metal is likely to be brought into the world, and developed out of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest and best development in this line are the tests in armour-plates at Pittsburgh, and subsequently at Pittsburg, by which it is ascertained that an alloy of nickel with steel will make guns unbreakable, and armour-plate impervious to the bullets of the most powerful of the latest







MUCH LIKE A MIRACLE

**A Statement from a Well-Known  
Berlin Merchant.**

**How His Daughter Was Restored From  
The Terrors of St. Vitta's Dance-Hall  
Case and How Her Worst Ever Known  
-Has Fully Recovered Her Health-  
From the Berlin News.**

The readers of the News have been made  
familiar with the virtues of Dr. Williams'  
Pink Pills for Pale People, and the  
articles appearing from time to time in  
this many a day, and while the druggists say  
undoubted benefits from their timely use, it  
is true in Berlin's health case, that it  
rank among the most remarkable yet pub-  
lished.

There is hardly a man or woman in  
the town of Berlin, who had not been in  
of Waterloo, who does not know Mr. Martin  
Simpson, issuer of marriage licenses and  
a well-known citizen. Anything  
said by Mr. Simpson will be  
relied upon. A day or two ago we had a  
reference to his fourteen  
year old daughter Helen, who had for two  
years been a great sufferer from St. Vitta's  
case he told us that it was the worst  
case he had ever known, not sleep for  
whole nights and was an intense sufferer.  
She was totally helpless and could neither  
eat nor drink. He administered  
to her by her parents. The medical  
attendance was had, but all to no avail. She  
was in the hospital, and worse, and finally  
when in the paroxysm, and finally  
froth at the mouth, and her parents  
was going out of her mind.  
Though unable to move, for  
months she would in her spells have felt

[illegible]

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brooklyn, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations in the shape), at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. at either address.

was instantly vaporized, and, rising in the cold, dry air, was immediately condensed and fell as snow. What with the rain, and the strong northwesterly wind blowing, the whirling snow above the raging fire below, a brilliant spectacle was presented.

---

### A Fair Inference.

It is undeniable that actions often speak louder than words. An unusual money-lender, who, on some of our streets, exacts extortionate interest from a debtor, sent his collector to the man as usual one day. The collector returned, and reported to his employer that he could not collect the money.

Do you mean to say that the man declined to you that he wouldn't pay the interest? the usurer demanded, furiously.

He didn't decline so in so many words, but he gave to me a most extraordinary answer, and he would give to me to understand so—

He kicked me down three flights of stairs!

---

### With the Dear Girls.

Mabel—How lovely of you to recognize me at once when you haven't seen me for over three years!

Edith—You have a charming assistant!—O, I knew you the minute I laid eyes on her!

Give me a word to rhyme with hash?  
The laudably smiling answered him:  
Suppose, sir, you try *cash*.

**His Disposition.**

Brown—Old Mieserlich tried to pass a  
convenient dollar this morning.

Jones—'I'll bet he didn't succeed.

Brown—No, but how did you know  
anything about it?

Jones—I know Mieserlich. He couldn't  
pass a cent without breaking a blood-  
vessel trying to fake it along with him.

**For Twenty-five Years**  
**JOHN'S**  
**PAKING**

# BAKING POWDER

**THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND**  
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.







\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

**FRANK ZWICK, M.B.**  
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Zwick's former residence, Stirling.  
**DR. W. W. BOYCE.**  
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Toronto, Fellow of Trinity College, Toronto, M.B., F.R.C.S., Ontario.  
Specialty, Diseases of Women.  
Office over Dr. Grignall & Thompson's, Front St. E., Belleville.  
**G. G. THRASHER.**  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Dr. Parker's Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.  
**J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER over Holdrich's store, Stirling.  
**STEWART MASSON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, etc. Office, South side Belleville St., over Walbridge & Co. Belleville. Office money to loan at lowest rates.  
**C. D. MACALAY.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.  
**W. P. McMAHON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public, Conveyancer, etc., Belleville, Ont. Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Offices—East side Front St.  
**PLINT & McCAMON.**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES Public, &c. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Money to loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.  
Offices—City Hall, Belleville.  
JOHN J. FLINT, W. J. McCAMON, JOHN S. BLACK.  
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits, Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

**STIRLING LODGE**  
NO. 239.  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in the Lodge room, Monday, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING  
At 8 o'clock. O. P. BUTLER, R. S.

**STIRLING**  
ENCAMPMENT NO. 80.  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall the 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month.  
G. L. SCOTT, E. JACKMAN, Secs.  
G. L. Scott, Chas. Parliach.

**DENTISTRY.**  
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.  
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TONTO, Graduate of the University of Toronto, Ontario, professionally, every Friday, until further notice.  
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.  
Rooms at Scott House.

**Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.**  
Stirling, Ontario.  
GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS at the Toronto Veterinary College, Graduate in highest honors at the Toronto Dental College, Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domesticated animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.  
Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.  
All calls day or night, Telegram or Telephone, promptly attended to.  
Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charges low.  
SALE AND LIVELY STABLES.

**STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.**  
**JOHN MOORE,**  
Importer of Foreign Marble and Granite. A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Front St., next east of Jerome Conley's Cooper Shop.

**FOR SERVICE.**  
A THOROUGHBRED FAVORITE BOAR. A dam a prize winner at Toronto, London and Ottawa. Terms \$1.00.  
FRANK HEMMEL, Lot 15, Con. E., Hawdon.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
**TWO CASES OF**  
**READY MADE CLOTHING**  
Boys' Suits from \$2.00 up. Men's from \$3.90 up. Our \$5.00 range has no equal.  
Notwithstanding the sharp advance in Sugars, we are still selling at the same low figures.  
We have a special line of 25c. Tea, which is sure to please. Try it.  
**P. WELCH & CO.**  
Springbrook, May 14, '95.

MID-SUMMER SALE!

On the 4th July we start a  
**Clearing Sale**  
—of our—  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**  
Everything goes at cost in order to make room for new Fall Goods. Now is your opportunity to get your Dry Goods and Clothing at cheap rates. Our order Clothing Department goes the same way.

**J. PATERSON,**  
SYNDICATE STORE,  
BELLEVILLE.

**HARNESS EMPORIUM!**  
HARNESS, WHIPS, LAP RUGS, COMBS, TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, SWEAT PADS, HARNESS OIL, AXLE GREASE, &c.  
All of the best quality and manufacture, and at prices to suit all.  
Remember we will not be undersold. Remember our old, reliable and well established shop.  
Hard and Soft Wood for sale cheap.  
JOHN MCGEE.

The News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 40c.

Ocean Travellers.

Attention is invited to the list of Steamships represented by me:—  
ALLAN, DOMINION, AMERICAN, HAMBURG, ANCHOR, HANSA, BEAVER, RED STAR, WHITE STAR, CUNARD.  
Call or write if you expect to cross the ocean, and I shall be pleased to give you all possible information and make necessary arrangements.  
**S. BURROWS, General Ticket Agent,**  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Money To Loan.

PRIVATE AND OTHER FUNDS TO Loan at very low rates and liberal terms on real estate security. Money advanced for paying off old mortgages, building, improving property, etc. Those paying the old rates would do well to consult me at once. Call or address,  
F. M. BRICKMAN, Molra P.O.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note drawn in favor of Simon Stiles, of the late and first Monday of every month, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, dated Nov. 28th 1891, payable one year after date, with interest at twelve per cent. per annum, and signed by J. A. Green.  
Springbrook, June 22, 1895. JIMON STILES.

**WANTED.**  
Good reliable men, to sell our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock, such as Fruit Trees, Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, etc., and also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Ladies make this business a success. Easy work, pleasant, light and profitable. Occur only once a week. Apply at once, with references, and secure choice of territory. F. N. MAY CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Rochester, N.Y.

**PATENTS**  
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a MUNN & CO. and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had many years' experience in securing patents. Communication confidential. A Handbook for Inventors sent free. How to obtain them sent free. A catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patent copies in the Patent Office, and receive them brought weekly before the public. Write weekly, elegantly illustrated, by far the best and most complete. Send for a copy. 300 copies, 25c. each. Every number contains a new and interesting story. Send for a copy. Munns & Co., New York, 361 Broadway.

VOTERS' LIST, 1895

MUNICIPALITY OF THE  
VILLAGE OF STIRLING,  
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections 5 and 6 of the Ontario Voters' List, 1895, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to the provisions of the said sections, and that I have received from the said persons the necessary receipts for the same. The said list is now open for inspection at the office of the Municipal Clerk, at Stirling, on the 18th day of July, 1895, and on the 19th day of July, 1895, and on the 20th day of July, 1895, and on the 21st day of July, 1895, and on the 22nd day of July, 1895, and on the 23rd day of July, 1895, and on the 24th day of July, 1895, and on the 25th day of July, 1895, and on the 26th day of July, 1895, and on the 27th day of July, 1895, and on the 28th day of July, 1895, and on the 29th day of July, 1895, and on the 30th day of July, 1895, and on the 31st day of July, 1895, and on the 1st day of August, 1895, and on the 2nd day of August, 1895, and on the 3rd day of August, 1895, and on the 4th day of August, 1895, and on the 5th day of August, 1895, and on the 6th day of August, 1895, and on the 7th day of August, 1895, and on the 8th day of August, 1895, and on the 9th day of August, 1895, and on the 10th day of August, 1895, and on the 11th day of August, 1895, and on the 12th day of August, 1895, and on the 13th day of August, 1895, and on the 14th day of August, 1895, and on the 15th day of August, 1895, and on the 16th day of August, 1895, and on the 17th day of August, 1895, and on the 18th day of August, 1895, and on the 19th day of August, 1895, and on the 20th day of August, 1895, and on the 21st day of August, 1895, and on the 22nd day of August, 1895, and on the 23rd day of August, 1895, and on the 24th day of August, 1895, and on the 25th day of August, 1895, and on the 26th day of August, 1895, and on the 27th day of August, 1895, and on the 28th day of August, 1895, and on the 29th day of August, 1895, and on the 30th day of August, 1895, and on the 31st day of August, 1895, and on the 1st day of September, 1895, and on the 2nd day of September, 1895, and on the 3rd day of September, 1895, and on the 4th day of September, 1895, and on the 5th day of September, 1895, and on the 6th day of September, 1895, and on the 7th day of September, 1895, and on the 8th day of September, 1895, and on the 9th day of September, 1895, and on the 10th day of September, 1895, and on the 11th day of September, 1895, and on the 12th day of September, 1895, and on the 13th day of September, 1895, and on the 14th day of September, 1895, and on the 15th day of September, 1895, and on the 16th day of September, 1895, and on the 17th day of September, 1895, and on the 18th day of September, 1895, and on the 19th day of September, 1895, and on the 20th day of September, 1895, and on the 21st day of September, 1895, and on the 22nd day of September, 1895, and on the 23rd day of September, 1895, and on the 24th day of September, 1895, and on the 25th day of September, 1895, and on the 26th day of September, 1895, and on the 27th day of September, 1895, and on the 28th day of September, 1895, and on the 29th day of September, 1895, and on the 30th day of September, 1895, and on the 1st day of October, 1895, and on the 2nd day of October, 1895, and on the 3rd day of October, 1895, and on the 4th day of October, 1895, and on the 5th day of October, 1895, and on the 6th day of October, 1895, and on the 7th day of October, 1895, and on the 8th day of October, 1895, and on the 9th day of October, 1895, and on the 10th day of October, 1895, and on the 11th day of October, 1895, and on the 12th day of October, 1895, and on the 13th day of October, 1895, and on the 14th day of October, 1895, and on the 15th day of October, 1895, and on the 16th day of October, 1895, and on the 17th day of October, 1895, and on the 18th day of October, 1895, and on the 19th day of October, 1895, and on the 20th day of October, 1895, and on the 21st day of October, 1895, and on the 22nd day of October, 1895, and on the 23rd day of October, 1895, and on the 24th day of October, 1895, and on the 25th day of October, 1895, and on the 26th day of October, 1895, and on the 27th day of October, 1895, and on the 28th day of October, 1895, and on the 29th day of October, 1895, and on the 30th day of October, 1895, and on the 31st day of October, 1895, and on the 1st day of November, 1895, and on the 2nd day of November, 1895, and on the 3rd day of November, 1895, and on the 4th day of November, 1895, and on the 5th day of November, 1895, and on the 6th day of November, 1895, and on the 7th day of November, 1895, and on the 8th day of November, 1895, and on the 9th day of November, 1895, and on the 10th day of November, 1895, and on the 11th day of November, 1895, and on the 12th day of November, 1895, and on the 13th day of November, 1895, and on the 14th day of November, 1895, and on the 15th day of November, 1895, and on the 16th day of November, 1895, and on the 17th day of November, 1895, and on the 18th day of November, 1895, and on the 19th day of November, 1895, and on the 20th day of November, 1895, and on the 21st day of November, 1895, and on the 22nd day of November, 1895, and on the 23rd day of November, 1895, and on the 24th day of November, 1895, and on the 25th day of November, 1895, and on the 26th day of November, 1895, and on the 27th day of November, 1895, and on the 28th day of November, 1895, and on the 29th day of November, 1895, and on the 30th day of November, 1895, and on the 1st day of December, 1895, and on the 2nd day of December, 1895, and on the 3rd day of December, 1895, and on the 4th day of December, 1895, and on the 5th day of December, 1895, and on the 6th day of December, 1895, and on the 7th day of December, 1895, and on the 8th day of December, 1895, and on the 9th day of December, 1895, and on the 10th day of December, 1895, and on the 11th day of December, 1895, and on the 12th day of December, 1895, and on the 13th day of December, 1895, and on the 14th day of December, 1895, and on the 15th day of December, 1895, and on the 16th day of December, 1895, and on the 17th day of December, 1895, and on the 18th day of December, 1895, and on the 19th day of December, 1895, and on the 20th day of December, 1895, and on the 21st day of December, 1895, and on the 22nd day of December, 1895, and on the 23rd day of December, 1895, and on the 24th day of December, 1895, and on the 25th day of December, 1895, and on the 26th day of December, 1895, and on the 27th day of December, 1895, and on the 28th day of December, 1895, and on the 29th day of December, 1895, and on the 30th day of December, 1895, and on the 31st day of December, 1895, and on the 1st day of January, 1896, and on the 2nd day of January, 1896, and on the 3rd day of January, 1896, and on the 4th day of January, 1896, and on the 5th day of January, 1896, and on the 6th day of January, 1896, and on the 7th day of January, 1896, and on the 8th day of January, 1896, and on the 9th day of January, 1896, and on the 10th day of January, 1896, and on the 11th day of January, 1896, and on the 12th day of January, 1896, and on the 13th day of January, 1896, and on the 14th day of January, 1896, and on the 15th day of January, 1896, and on the 16th day of January, 1896, and on the 17th day of January, 1896, and on the 18th day of January, 1896, and on the 19th day of January, 1896, and on the 20th day of January, 1896, and on the 21st day of January, 1896, and on the 22nd day of January, 1896, and on the 23rd day of January, 1896, and on the 24th day of January, 1896, and on the 25th day of January, 1896, and on the 26th day of January, 1896, and on the 27th day of January, 1896, and on the 28th day of January, 1896, and on the 29th day of January, 1896, and on the 30th day of January, 1896, and on the 31st day of January, 1896, and on the 1st day of February, 1896, and on the 2nd day of February, 1896, and on the 3rd day of February, 1896, and on the 4th day of February, 1896, and on the 5th day of February, 1896, and on the 6th day of February, 1896, and on the 7th day of February, 1896, and on the 8th day of February, 1896, and on the 9th day of February, 1896, and on the 10th day of February, 1896, and on the 11th day of February, 1896, and on the 12th day of February, 1896, and on the 13th day of February, 1896, and on the 14th day of February, 1896, and on the 15th day of February, 1896, and on the 16th day of February, 1896, and on the 17th day of February, 1896, and on the 18th day of February, 1896, and on the 19th day of February, 1896, and on the 20th day of February, 1896, and on the 21st day of February, 1896, and on the 22nd day of February, 1896, and on the 23rd day of February, 1896, and on the 24th day of February, 1896, and on the 25th day of February, 1896, and on the 26th day of February, 1896, and on the 27th day of February, 1896, and on the 28th day of February, 1896, and on the 29th day of February, 1896, and on the 30th day of February, 1896, and on the 1st day of March, 1896, and on the 2nd day of March, 1896, and on the 3rd day of March, 1896, and on the 4th day of March, 1896, and on the 5th day of March, 1896, and on the 6th day of March, 1896, and on the 7th day of March, 1896, and on the 8th day of March, 1896, and on the 9th day of March, 1896, and on the 10th day of March, 1896, and on the 11th day of March, 1896, and on the 12th day of March, 1896, and on the 13th day of March, 1896, and on the 14th day of March, 1896, and on the 15th day of March, 1896, and on the 16th day of March, 1896, and on the 17th day of March, 1896, and on the 18th day of March, 1896, and on the 19th day of March, 1896, and on the 20th day of March, 1896, and on the 21st day of March, 1896, and on the 22nd day of March, 1896, and on the 23rd day of March, 1896, and on the 24th day of March, 1896, and on the 25th day of March, 1896, and on the 26th day of March, 1896, and on the 27th day of March, 1896, and on the 28th day of March, 1896, and on the 29th day of March, 1896, and on the 30th day of March, 1896, and on the 31st day of March, 1896, and on the 1st day of April, 1896, and on the 2nd day of April, 1896, and on the 3rd day of April, 1896, and on the 4th day of April, 1896, and on the 5th day of April, 1896, and on the 6th day of April, 1896, and on the 7th day of April, 1896, and on the 8th day of April, 1896, and on the 9th day of April, 1896, and on the 10th day of April, 1896, and on the 11th day of April, 1896, and on the 12th day of April, 1896, and on the 13th day of April, 1896, and on the 14th day of April, 1896, and on the 15th day of April, 1896, and on the 16th day of April, 1896, and on the 17th day of April, 1896, and on the 18th day of April, 1896, and on the 19th day of April, 1896, and on the 20th day of April, 1896, and on the 21st day of April, 1896, and on the 22nd day of April, 1896, and on the 23rd day of April, 1896, and on the 24th day of April, 1896, and on the 25th day of April, 1896, and on the 26th day of April, 1896, and on the 27th day of April, 1896, and on the 28th day of April, 1896, and on the 29th day of April, 1896, and on the 30th day of April, 1896, and on the 1st day of May, 1896, and on the 2nd day of May, 1896, and on the 3rd day of May, 1896, and on the 4th day of May, 1896, and on the 5th day of May, 1896, and on the 6th day of May, 1896, and on the 7th day of May, 1896, and on the 8th day of May, 1896, and on the 9th day of May, 1896, and on the 10th day of May, 1896, and on the 11th day of May, 1896, and on the 12th day of May, 1896, and on the 13th day of May, 1896, and on the 14th day of May, 1896, and on the 15th day of May, 1896, and on the 16th day of May, 1896, and on the 17th day of May, 1896, and on the 18th day of May, 1896, and on the 19th day of May, 1896, and on the 20th day of May, 1896, and on the 21st day of May, 1896, and on the 22nd day of May, 1896, and on the 23rd day of May, 1896, and on the 24th day of May, 1896, and on the 25th day of May, 1896, and on the 26th day of May, 1896, and on the 27th day of May, 1896, and on the 28th day of May, 1896, and on the 29th day of May, 1896, and on the 30th day of May, 1896, and on the 31st day of May, 1896, and on the 1st day of June, 1896, and on the 2nd day of June, 1896, and on the 3rd day of June, 1896, and on the 4th day of June, 1896, and on the 5th day of June, 1896, and on the 6th day of June, 1896, and on the 7th day of June, 1896, and on the 8th day of June, 1896, and on the 9th day of June, 1896, and on the 10th day of June, 1896, and on the 11th day of June, 1896, and on the 12th day of June, 1896, and on the 13th day of June, 1896, and on the 14th day of June, 1896, and on the 15th day of June, 1896, and on the 16th day of June, 1896, and on the 17th day of June, 1896, and on the 18th day of June, 1896, and on the 19th day of June, 1896, and on the 20th day of June, 1896, and on the 21st day of June, 1896, and on the 22nd day of June, 1896, and on the 23rd day of June, 1896, and on the 24th day of June, 1896, and on the 25th day of June, 1896, and on the 26th day of June, 1896, and on the 27th day of June, 1896, and on the 28th day of June, 1896, and on the 29th day of June, 1896, and on the 30th day of June, 1896, and on the 1st day of July, 1896, and on the 2nd day of July, 1896, and on the 3rd day of July, 1896, and on the 4th day of July, 1896, and on the 5th day of July, 1896, and on the 6th day of July, 1896, and on the 7th day of July, 1896, and on the 8th day of July, 1896, and on the 9th day of July, 1896, and on the 10th day of July, 1896, and on the 11th day of July, 1896, and on the 12th day of July, 1896, and on the 13th day of July, 1896, and on the 14th day of July, 1896, and on the 15th day of July, 1896, and on the 16th day of July, 1896, and on the 17th day of July, 1896, and on the 18th day of July, 1896, and on the 19th day of July, 1896, and on the 20th day of July, 1896, and on the 21st day of July, 1896, and on the 22nd day of July, 1896, and on the 23rd day of July, 1896, and on the 24th day of July, 1896, and on the 25th day of July, 1896, and on the 26th day of July, 1896, and on the 27th day of July, 1896, and on the 28th day of July, 1896, and on the 29th day of July, 1896, and on the 30th day of July, 1896, and on the 31st day of July, 1896, and on the 1st day of August, 1896, and on the 2nd day of August, 1896, and on the 3rd day of August, 1896, and on the 4th day of August, 1896, and on the 5th day of August, 1896, and on the 6th day of August, 1896, and on the 7th day of August, 1896, and on the 8th day of August, 1896, and on the 9th day of August, 1896, and on the 10th day of August, 1896, and on the 11th day of August, 1896, and on the 12th day of August, 1896, and on the 13th day of August, 1896, and on the 14th day of August, 1896, and on the 15th day of August, 1896, and on the 16th day of August, 1896, and on the 17th day of August, 1896, and on the 18th day of August, 1896, and on the 19th day of August, 1896, and on the 20th day of August, 1896, and on the 21st day of August, 1896, and on the 22nd day of August, 1896, and on the 23rd day of August, 1896, and on the 24th day of August, 1896, and on the 25th day of August, 1896, and on the 26th day of August, 1896, and on the 27th day of August, 1896, and on the 28th day of August, 1896, and on the 29th day of August, 1896, and on the 30th day of August, 1896, and on the 31st day of August, 1896, and on the 1st day of September, 1896, and on the 2nd day of September, 1896, and on the 3rd day of September, 1896, and on the 4th day of September, 1896, and on the 5th day of September, 1896, and on the 6th day of September, 1896, and on the 7th day of September, 1896, and on the 8th day of September, 1896, and on the 9th day of September, 1896, and on the 10th day of September, 1896, and on the 11th day of September, 1896, and on the 12th day of September, 1896, and on the 13th day of September, 1896, and on the 14th day of September, 1896, and on the 15th day of September, 1896, and on the 16th day of September, 1896, and on the 17th day of September, 1896, and on the 18th day of September, 1896, and on the 19th day of September, 1896, and on the 20th day of September, 1896, and on the 21st day of September, 1896, and on the 22nd day of September, 1896, and on the 23rd day of September, 1896, and on the 24th day of September, 1896, and on the 25th day of September, 1896, and on the 26th day of September, 1896, and on the 27th day of September, 1896, and on the 28th day of September, 1896, and on the 29th day of September, 1896, and on the 30th day of September, 1896, and on the 1st day of October, 1896, and on the 2nd day of October, 1896, and on the 3rd day of October, 1896, and on the 4th day of October, 1896, and on the 5th day of October, 1896, and on the 6th day of October, 1896, and on the 7th day of October, 1896, and on the 8th day of October, 1896, and on the 9th day of October, 1896, and on the 10th day of October, 1896, and on the 11th day of October, 1896, and on the 12th day of October, 1896, and on the 13th day of October, 1896, and on the 14th day of October, 1896, and on the 15th day of October, 1896, and on the 16th day of October, 1896, and on the 17th day of October, 1896, and on the 18th day of October, 1896, and on the 19th day of October, 1896, and on the 20th day of October, 1896, and on the 21st day of October, 1896, and on the 22nd day of October, 1896, and on the 23rd day of October, 1896, and on the 24th day of October, 1896, and on the 25th day of October, 1896, and on the 26th day of October, 1896, and on the 27th day of October, 1896, and on the 28th day of October, 1896, and on the 29th day of October, 1896, and on the 30th day of October, 1896, and on the 31st day of October, 1896, and on the 1st day of November, 1896, and on the 2nd day of November, 1896, and on the 3rd day of November, 1896, and on the 4th day of November, 1896, and on the 5th day of November, 1896, and on the 6th day of November, 1896, and on the 7th day of November, 1896, and on the 8th day of November, 1896, and on the 9th day of November, 1896, and on the 10th day of November, 1896, and on the 11th day of November, 1896, and on the 12th day of November, 1896, and on the 13th day of November, 1896, and on the 14th day of November, 1896, and on the 15th day of November, 1896, and on the 16th day of November, 1896, and on the 17th day of November, 1896, and on the 18th day of November, 1896, and on the 19th day of November, 1896, and on the 20th day of November, 1896, and on the 21st day of November, 1896, and on the 22nd day of November, 1896, and on the 23rd day of November, 1896, and on the 24th day of November, 1896, and on the 25th day of November, 1896, and on the 26th day of November, 1896, and on the 27th day of November, 1896, and on the 28th day of November, 1896, and on the 29th day of November, 1896, and on the 30th day of November, 1896, and on the 1st day of December, 1896, and on the 2nd day of December, 1896, and on the 3rd day of December, 1896, and on the 4th day of December, 1896, and on the 5th day of December, 1896, and on the 6th day of December, 1896, and on the 7th day of December, 1896, and on the 8th day of December, 1896, and on the 9th day of December, 1896, and on the 10th day of December, 1896, and on the 11th day of December, 1896, and on the 12th day of December, 1896, and on the 13th day of December, 1896, and on the 14th day of December, 1896, and on the 15th day of December, 1896, and on the 16th day of December, 1896, and on the 17th day of December, 1896, and on the 18th day of December, 1896, and on the 19th day of December, 1896, and on the 20th day of December, 1896, and on the 21st day of December, 1896, and on the 22nd day of December, 1896, and on the 23rd day of December, 1896, and on the 24th day of December, 1896, and on the 25th day of December, 1896, and on the 26th day of December, 1896, and on the 27th day of December, 1896, and on the 28th day of December, 1896, and on the 29th day of December, 1896, and on the 30th day of December, 1896, and on the 31st day of December, 1896, and on the 1st day of January, 1897, and on the 2nd day of January, 1897, and on the 3rd day of January, 1897, and on the 4th day of January, 1897, and on the 5th day of January, 1897, and on the 6th day of January, 1897, and on the 7th day of January, 1897, and on the 8th day of January, 1897, and on the 9th day of January, 1897, and on the 10th day of January, 1897, and on the 11th day of January, 1897, and on the 12th day of January, 1897, and on the 13th day of January, 1897, and on the 14th day of January, 1897, and on the 15th day of January, 1897, and on the 16th day of January, 1897, and on the 17th day of January, 1897, and on the 18th day of January, 1897, and on the 19th day of January, 1897, and on the 20th day of January, 1897, and on the 21st day of January, 1897, and on the 22nd day of January, 1897, and on the 23rd day of January, 1897, and on the 24th day of January, 1897, and on the 25th day of January, 1897, and on the 26th day of January, 1897, and on the 27th day of January, 1897, and on the 28th day of January, 1897, and on the 29th day of January, 1897, and on the 30th day of January, 1897, and on the







# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

11TH SESSION—SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

## VOTERS' LISTS.

Mr. Montague, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting the voters' lists of 1895, said the object was to postpone the revision of the lists and legalize the present lists for the next election.

Mr. Laurier thought the election would be held this summer or fall, and he claimed that the lists would be one year old.

Mr. Montague pointed out that the last lists were only completed at the end of February, and were therefore as new as they could well be.

Mr. Mulock moved an amendment to the bill that it be resolved that it is desirable that the Government introduce a bill providing for the repeal of the Electoral Franchise Act.

Sir Charles H. Tupper raised a point of order as to whether such a resolution could be introduced.

Mr. Speaker ruled that if the amendment was carried it would be an instruction to the Government to bring in a measure of repeal. He thought it was in order.

The amendment was lost on division by a vote of 82 to 39, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Montague, in committee, introduced an amendment to the bill, providing officers to create an additional subdivision in subdivisions which contain more than 800 voters.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill was reported.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Mr. Foster, on the item of \$500,000 for the North-West Mounted Police, being a reduction of \$155,000, said the Government did not intend to reduce the force below what was necessary for the security of the North-West. This included the establishment of small squads of mounted police wherever new localities were settled.

The police force was far more effective now than formerly, on account of better transportation facilities and better arms. The force was being provided with two Maxim guns, which, while not likely to be called out on active service, would serve as a deterrent.

The item was carried.

## INTERCOLUMBIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Mulock, on the item of \$200,000 for the Intercolombian railway, said the public accounts did not contain enough detailed information with respect to branches, etc. He thought the accounts were extremely meagre.

Mr. Haggart explained the system of checking and auditing accounts, and of calling for tenders, inspecting supplies and stock, etc.

## THE SOULAGNE CANAL.

On the item of \$600,000 for the Soulagne canal, Mr. Haggart stated the changes proposed to be made. The plans as originally drawn by the late Mr. Page provided for six lifts. Upon looking at the map, after taking charge of the department, it occurred to him that the physical features of the ground were well adapted for the reduction of the number of locks and at the same time make a saving in the cost of operation of the canal. It was now proposed to construct three locks, which would effect a saving of \$120,000.

He said the saving would be of great interest to navigation and of the canal itself, as well as counting the saving to the country. There had been expended on the canal up to the 31st March of the present year \$1,597,000, and the cost of construction, based on the present contract, was \$4,750,000.

## DEEPENING OF THE CANALS.

On the item of \$350,000 for the Cornwall canal, Mr. Denison said—Since I first brought this matter up in the House a few years ago, the movement in favour of deepening water in the St. Lawrence canal has gained a great deal in public interest. If the idea now spoken of in the United States is carried out, of putting a canal 20 or 21 feet around the Niagara river, the only point between Port Arthur and Montreal that would not be a depth of 20 feet would be the locks in the St. Lawrence canal.

He said to me that when the Minister is making these proposals in the depths of the St. Lawrence canal, he is not considering the question of preparing the locks to a depth of 20 feet, so that the idea should be carried out eventually. It would be a lot cheaper than if it were necessary to build the lock all over again.

Mr. Haggart—The hon. gentleman must remember that the locks in the St. Lawrence have the locks the same width and breadth on the proposed canal, and to increase it an arm would be a good deal more than the cost of the new locks. However, the whole of the locks are nearly completed, except the one that Poupore and Fraser want to do with. The lock on the Lachine canal, the Cornwall and Galopas canals are finished.

Mr. Denison—It seems to me that it ought to be done. If we had two locks built now of the same dimensions as we built some 25 years ago it appears to me that it would be a mistake to understand it, the same width would be sufficient and there would afterwards only be the question of lengthening the locks, which would not increase the expense very much.

## TRENT CANAL.

On the item of \$400,000 for the Trent canal, Mr. Haggart said that the total estimated cost was in the neighbourhood of six million dollars, but the adoption of a new design, viz., utilizing the natural water stretches, using hydraulic lifts and locks, would reduce the cost to four and a half million dollars. This would be spread over a number of years.

The item passed.

## HENDER TWINE.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, in reply to Mr. Macdonald (Harcourt), said that the binder twine had been shipped from the Kingston factory (prison) to the Continental Cordage Company, Montreal, or to John Connor, Branch of Connor, Montreal, 18th, 1895, to June 30th, and the prices of the invoice were the regular prices charged other purchasers. David Lambert, of Brantford, was the binder twine.

## IMPORTATION OF MILK COWS.

Mr. Macdonald (Harcourt) asked the law did not admit of the importation of American milk cows into this country free of duty.

Mr. Foster moved the third reading of the Act respecting Commercial Treaties.

ford, and John Connor, of St. John, N. B., were not employed in connection with the binder twine. John Connor was employed as selling agent, and was paid by a commission on sales.

## DUTY ON PIPING.

Mr. Wallbridge, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the Department of Customs had not decided to exact the highest rate of duty on piping used by farmers for wells. The duty would be exacted in accordance with the provisions of tariff item 259 at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The rate would be exacted on the value of the pipe, not on the value of the well.

## MANITOBA GOVERNORSHIP.

Mr. Foster, in reply to Mr. Martin, said no appointment had been made to fill the vacant office of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The Government promised to fill the vacancy shortly. No promise had been made to the present incumbent, but he would be reappointed. The name of the person who was to take that high and honourable position would be known when the appointment was made. (Laughter.)

## DUTY ON STATUES.

Mr. Wallace, in reply to Mr. Broder, said the Customs duty was not paid on the statues of Maisonneuve and Sir John A. Macdonald. They were exempt from duty by order-in-Council. The committee charged with the work of erecting a monument in honour of the late Governor-General of Canada had admitted free, and he had likewise submitted that question to the Council for decision. No order-in-Council had yet come to hand.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the judges of provincial courts, under which the Chief Justice of British Columbia will have an increase of \$400 in salary for acting as judge of the Admiralty. The bill was reported.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Montague moved the second reading of the Act to amend the Civil Service Act, which provides for the abolition of the third-class clerks and the substitution for them of temporary clerks. The bill was admitted free, and he had likewise submitted that question to the Council for decision. No order-in-Council had yet come to hand.

Mr. Laurier argued that the new class of employees would be altogether dependent upon the will of the Minister, who might remove them at pleasure. All the qualifications which gave to the Civil Service character and permanency were to be removed. It would be possible under the new system to have clerks who were called temporary clerks, but whom the provisions of the bill rendered permanent. He moved that the bill be given six months' notice.

The amendment was declared lost on division.

## RADIAL RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on Mr. Macdonald's bill to incorporate the International Radial Railway Company.

Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment that the railway shall carry more than two cents a mile as passenger fare. The railway, he said, was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Laurier said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Edger thought that if a law was to be made, it should apply to all electric railways. He moved in amendment to the bill that the bill be given six months' notice.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Haggart thought the legislation of the kind proposed by the hon. member for Ontario ought to be general, and not applied to the Province of Ontario only. He said that the bill was really a street railway, and it was not a railway in the ordinary sense of the word.

the Act respecting Commercial Treaties. Sir Richard Cartwright dissented entirely from the view expressed by the Government in regard to the French treaty, and from the idea that Canada was bound by the favoured nation clause.

Mr. Foster said that Canada had power, under the treaty, to abrogate the provisions at any time by giving twelve months' notice. Contrary to the opinion of hon. gentlemen opposite, he contended that Canada had no advantage by reason of treaties between Great Britain and Belgium and Great Britain and Germany, and that the British Empire had enjoyed the advantages of belonging to the Empire. If there was one thing about which the British Government was particular it was the scrupulous maintenance of all her treaty obligations. It was all very well to talk about the importation of wine from Algeria, Uruguay, and other countries, but the amount received from these countries was a mere bagatelle compared with that received from France.

The third reading was declared carried on division.

## INDIAN TROUBLES.

Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of the Minister of the Interior to the account of the trouble among the Indians in the North-West published in the Globe. He said that the Minister of the Interior was aware of the unsettled condition of affairs among the Indians when he made his reduction in the militia estimates.

Mr. Duly, in reply, said that what he complained of in the Globe's account was that there should appear on the front page of the paper a headline "Indians in the North-West." "Murder of Mr. Skinner," etc. The death of Mr. Skinner had taken place three months ago—on April 1st—and had been investigated. Such a headline was calculated to arouse people, who would naturally infer that the Indians were on the warpath. The Indians were not creating trouble, and could be seen in point almost every day. In reply to the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Casey) he said that the sun had been a religious man, and the Government had to exercise the greatest discretion in suppressing the news. They endeavoured to stop it by offering the Indians more tea and tobacco, and had been so successful that there were only three sun dances in the North-West this year. With regard to rumours there were no complaints made now.

## CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill further to amend the Act respecting the judges of Provincial Courts, Mr. Macdonald moved in amendment that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE be increased from \$4000 to \$4500.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

Mr. Laurier said that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000, and that the salary of Chief Justice DAVIE was \$4000.

# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

## INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Great Britain, the United States, and all parts of the globe, condensed and arranged for easy reading.

## CANADA.

Mr. Joseph Hoodless of Hamilton, it is said, is dying.

The C. P. R. land department sold \$30,000 worth of land in June.

Master John Gleason, seven years old, was drowned at Brookville.

Mr. David Jackson of Hamilton, committed suicide by taking arsenic acid.

Hamilton dry goods merchants are discussing early closing on Saturday.

Mr. L. W. Shannon has sold The Kingston News to Messrs. Oram and Moore.

James Nealon, the young man shot by the keeper Wall at Hamilton, is recovering.

The shortage in London's water supply has been overcome by the new springs taken in.

The annual games of the Hamilton Police Amateur Athletic Association will be held on August 23.

Two homing pigeons made the flight from Toronto, 333 miles, in 8 weeks 17 1/2 minutes.

Hon. W. B. Ives is suffering from weak eyes, and may have to retire from the House.

Miss Falkner has left Belleville to assume the position of lady superintendent of the hospital at Woodstock.

The American tug Grace, seized over a year ago by the Port Colborne, has been abandoned by her owners.

Mr. Claus Spreckels, the great sugar refiner is reported to be about starting a beet sugar enterprise at Edmonton.

Valde Dunsen, Vice of Aston, June, had a desperate encounter with burglars, who left him senseless on the floor.

John Miller, a young man from Toronto, was probably drowned in Burlington Bay. A boat hired by him some seven days ago.

One hundred and sixty union cigar-makers employed by Messrs. S. Davis and Son, in Montreal, have gone out on strike.

The new directory of Montreal, which is just out, shows that there are at present three thousand unoccupied houses in the city.

A Winnipeg despatch states that Mr. John Hallam of Toronto has purchased nearly the entire wool crop of the North-West ranches.

The report of the Montreal Fire Commission shows that the losses by fire during the past six months in that city amounted to \$159,458.

The number of sheep inspected for shipment to Great Britain, for June, was 18,720, of next cattle 29,830, of horses 4,440, and of swine 128.

Mr. Francis Byrde, 70 years old, of London Township, was knocked down and very seriously injured in a collision with a London West electric car.

The gross earnings of the Montreal street railway for the month of June were \$111,181, as against \$100,000 for June, 1894, an increase of \$2,021.07.

John and Hattie Gray, charged with the murder of James Scollie of Otonabee, arrived in Peterborough on Friday from Kingston, Ont., to stand trial.

The St. John Macdonald ready for shipment. The ceremony of unveiling will probably take place on Labour day.

It is announced that the American Tobacco Company has acquired control of the cigarette business of Canada by the purchase of all the Dominion manufacturers.

Mr. Walker and a young lady of Dundas were driving across the Northern & North-western R.R. when a train killed the horse and seriously injured the buggy. The occupants were not hurt.

Dr. Montague, Secretary of State, has reduced his staff by five or six, saving seven or eight thousand dollars a year, without in the least lessening the efficiency of the department.

The village has no fire system, nor water works.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Prof. Huxley's funeral took place at Falmouth.

Sir Henry James will take the title of Baron Ayleston of Hereford.

Nazrulla Khan visited the Queen at Windsor, and was received with military honours.

A laborer in Dublin was blown to pieces by a tin canister he picked up on Boyne street.

Lord Salisbury's Cabinet now consists of nineteen members, and is the largest ever formed in Great Britain.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of flesh to another every time he makes a run.

Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, the new President of the Board of Trade, was returned without opposition in Croydon.

The action for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Craigie, the novelist, against her husband ended in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Chairman of the Midlandian Liberals in connection with his retirement from politics.

Col. Stitt and Brigadier Cliburn of the Salvation Army are coming to Canada to select a site for the Army's proposed farm colony.

Mr. Gerald William Balfour, brother of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Five cloth mills situated near Leeds have been closed, owing to a dispute regarding wages. The closing of the mills affected two thousand persons.

The rumor that Lord Rosebery is to marry one of the Prince of Wales's daughters is revived, and it is added that he may relinquish politics.

Her Majesty the Queen gave Mr. Bell-Smith assisting for his historical picture of the decoration of the tier of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle.

It is rumored in London Club circles that General Lord Roberts will be the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in succession to the Duke of Connaught.

The return of the British Board of Trade for June shows that the import, decreased £250,000 and the exports £110,000 as compared with those for June last year.

Lord Rosebery's mother, the Duchess of Cleveland, is writing the life of Lady Hester Stanhope, her aunt, who began life as a private secretary and confidante of William Pitt, and for thirty years had her own exact way as the Arabesque in India.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Thursday received the report of the different Colonies. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, who was spokesman of the party, Mr. Chamberlain said the colonies could rely upon his hearty co-operation to advance their interests and increase their influence.

At Long Sutton, between Cambridge and Boston, in England, a farmer's wife recently discovered that an old woman in the neighbourhood had bewitched her. The only remedy was to beat the witchcraft very hard, and she did so. As they were convinced that the spell was broken they cheerfully paid a heavy fine.

## UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of President Cleveland, gave birth to a daughter on Sunday afternoon.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has advanced the wages of its employees at its shops ten per cent.

A riot took place at Boston during an A. P. A. and Orange procession. Several people were fatally hurt. The conductor of the train was killed, and a number of others were injured.

A ten-year-old boy named Palmer fell from a horse he was riding at Fargo, and was killed. The horse was killed.

A Common Councilman Charles J. Kingston was fatally shot in the head during a fight in Philadelphia by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

An Illinois Indian, six hundred people fell 40 feet by the collapse of a bridge from which they were watching a boat race. Several fatal injuries were received.

The excess of United States Government expenditure over receipts during the fiscal year ended on Sunday was forty-two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco, has determined to sell her jewels, which are worth more than half a million dollars, in order to support the Stanford University.

Great damage has been done in Missouri and adjacent States by storms and floods. Chicago was also visited by a violent storm, and the destruction of property and loss of life are being estimated.

Mrs. Catherine O'Leary is dead. She was the owner of the fractions cow which, on a memorable night in October, 1871, kicked over a lamp and started a blaze which cost Chicago \$100,000,000.



THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1896.



### The Glorious Twelfth.

#### A Grand Celebration in Stirling.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated this morning with greater enthusiasm than for many years past, the Methodist schools trouble and the remedial order of the Dominion Government in connection therewith having had the effect of infusing new life, and greatly strengthening the order. Certainly the gathering here on Friday last was a large and most enthusiastic one; and was the occasion of drawing a very large crowd from the surrounding country.

The citizens of Stirling vied with each other in decorating the town, and it is evident that Stirling never looked so well before, and a most happy welcome was given the visitors.

The principal streets were lined with evergreens, and arches were placed across the street at various points, there being a half dozen arches, besides many streamers. The handsomest arches were those that were built across Mill street from G. L. Scott's store; the one across from Parker Brothers, bankers, on Front street, and that at the railway crossing near the entrance to the Agricultural Grounds. The latter was built by the Orangemen, all the others by private individuals.

Visitors began to throng into the village early, and between nine and ten o'clock, some of the nearest lodges of Orangemen arrived. About half-past ten the special train from Madoc came, bringing a large number from that place and vicinity. Soon after the train from the west arrived, also bringing a good number. As some who came from a long distance had started early, dinner was the first order of business. This over, a procession was formed, headed by the Madoc I. O. O. F. band, and marched through the principal streets, and back to the stand erected for speaking on the grounds. In all some sixteen or eighteen lodges took part in the procession, the Stirling L.O.O.F. Band near the rear.

Arrived at the stand, John Tanner, County Master, called to the platform Revs. C. L. Thompson, R. Duke, W.H. Adams, J. M. Gray, S. Crookshanks, and other ministers; Jas. Haggerty, Esq., M.P.P., Jas. Montgomery, Esq., reeve of Rawdon, Jas. McComb, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Rev. C. L. Thompson was the first speaker, who gave but a brief address, as rain had commenced to fall. He was followed by Rev. S. Crookshanks, Jas. Haggerty, Esq., M.P.P., Rev. D. Balfour, Rev. T. H. McDonald, Rev. W. H. Adams, Rev. John Halliwell, Rev. R. Duke, and J. Earl Halliwell, B.A., each making but brief addresses, as the steady downpour of rain which began about the time speaking commenced caused the audience to disperse, so that further speaking had to be abandoned.

A significant incident was when Rev. C. L. Thompson, towards the close of his speech, said that Sir Mackenzie Bowell or any other Premier must be allowed to fasten Separate schools on Manitoba. This remark was received with hearty cheering by the audience.

On account of the rain the gathering broke up earlier than it otherwise would, and rather spoiled the closing proceedings.

There is said to have been more than 50,000 delegates in attendance at the convention of Young People's Christian Endeavor Associations at Boston, representing surely a mighty force for good if well directed. The aims of the organization have been defined by Rev. John Henry Barrows for the Chicago Tribune: "The Christian Endeavor movement means a better church, more inspiring prayer-meetings, a revival of civic righteousness, the ultimate regeneration of our cities, and the uprising of the young men and women of our churches in behalf of the world's evangelization." The Rev. Smith Bicker gives this description: "I think the Christian Endeavor movement is the fifth great movement of this century. It is destined to bring joy to the Christian Church, enthusiasm to the Christian Church, cooperation to the Christian Church, a brotherly love for the Christian Church. It is destined in the next generation or two to bring into the church a company of trained workers such as the church has never seen before. Its whole tendency is to cultivate the gifts of young people in Christian activity; its whole influence is to bind the young people to the church, and while it makes them interdenominational, it does not make them undenominational. It also creates a deeper Christian life, and is doing more than anything else to give an intelligent Christian citizenship to the future." It is noteworthy that Chicago is making a big effort to become the permanent headquarters of the army, showing that it wants to get rid of its reputation for wickedness, just as it has fought manfully to remove the slur of indifference to learning.

## MURDER MOST FOUL.

The Dreadful Work of a Fiend Unearthed.

### AN UNPARALLELED CRIME.

A Life Spent in a Series of Frauds Upon Insurance Companies—A Series of Crimes Unparalleled on the Continent are Brought to Light.

Toronto July 16.—The bodies of Rita Alice Pitezel, aged 14, and Nellie Pitezel, aged 12, were found on Monday morning buried in the cellar of a house on St. Vincent street, Toronto.

The finding of the remains clears up the veil of mystery which has long surrounded the strange disappearance of these unhappy children, and furnishes the most convincing evidence that they were taken by the man known as H. H. Holmes, now in prison in Philadelphia, and foully murdered.

This is not the only charge of murder hanging over the head of the miserable perpetrator of this crime, and it is only too certain that he effected the death of the father of the two children, and of Harold, their younger brother, who was traced to Detroit with him and there lost sight of, the evidence going strongly to show that he was cremated in the furnace of an enemy house engaged by Holmes.

The murders are among the most diabolical and cold-blooded in the annals of crime. The ghastly discovery was made on Monday afternoon by Detective Geyer, of Philadelphia, who was assisted by Detective Alf. Cuddy, of the Toronto detective department. The bodies were found in these two indefatigable officers have been hunting the city from end to end looking for a house in which it was supposed Holmes had done away with the children. They had nothing to go on except Detective Geyer's theory, and this theory proved correct. He reasoned that Holmes wanted a house and a place to hide the children. He then murdered them, and either buried them or else put them in a trunk and threw them into the bay. He stuck to this idea tenaciously, and his efforts have been crowned with success. Detective Geyer is a modest man, and he does not desire to take all the credit to himself. When he came to Toronto he met the newspapers, and told them the story, and his theory in connection with the missing children. His deductions have been so far from the truth that the official detective portrayed by the imaginative pen of a novelist. He said that he wanted the newspapers to aid him in his search for the children, and he gave the press a story to the effect that he was sure he was finding the children dead or alive. He never for a moment doubted that the children were got rid of in Toronto. They were either alive or dead, and he would be only too glad to produce them, and from the time they left the Albion hotel, on the morning of October 25th, all trace of them was lost.

The story of the life of the central figure in the crime is one of the most romantic in criminal annals on this continent. Detective Geyer, one of the shrewdest members of the Philadelphia detective force, arrived in Toronto a week ago. His business was to unravel the tangled web of crime that fastened about Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, alias H. Holmes, who is now under arrest in Philadelphia, charged with various offences against insurance companies. The prisoner, who is now in the Ludgate, New Hampshire, his parents were respectable people, and they gave him a good education. He taught school for some time and attended the medical school in Burlington, Vt. He then attended lectures on chemistry in Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated in this department. He took lectures in medicine at the same time, but did not take his diploma. While at Ann Arbor he struck up an acquaintance with a schoolmate, and they put up a job on a Chicago insurance company. One of them insured for the benefit of the other for \$12,000. They watched their opportunity, resuscitated a corpse, and palmed it off on the insurance company. They realized the \$12,000 on the scheme and lived high for the remainder of the term. A short time after this they perpetrated a similar fraud on another insurance company and realized \$10,000. Holmes married a respectable woman in Burlington, where he now has a child living. He went into the business in several places, and in Chicago he married another woman under the name of Holmes. He next went to California and wandered all over the state, selling extensively in real estate, and it is hinted that while in this line of business he kept the insurance companies busy settling claims.

Holmes started a patent medicine concern in Chicago, while there he fell in with a girl, named Minnie Williams, whom he employed as a typewriter. They lived together at the Plaza hotel, Chicago, and shortly afterwards Miss Williams' sister joined them. This was on May, 1894. The Williams girl, who holds to \$50,000 worth of property at Fort Worth, Texas, about the latter part of May, 1894, Rita Williams disappeared in Chicago. The story told by Holmes is that the nearest he came to murder was when this Williams girl met her fate. He says that the two girls became jealous, and that Minnie struck the other with the head of a hammer, and he put the body in a trunk, carried it out to the lake front, rowed out in the lake with a rowing boat, and threw it in. Minnie was seen around Chicago with him about the first of June, and she also disappeared, and it is Detective Geyer's belief that she found a grave in the cellar of a vacant house in Chicago, or else in Lake Michigan. It is alleged that Holmes will in favor of Holmes, and that by her disappearance he fell to the prey.

During his peregrinations about the country Holmes fell in with a man named P. H. Pitezel, who came from Galloway, Illinois. They had been companions in many schemes. Holmes had the head of a man, and was an efficient auxiliary to carry out the arrangements. In some way Pitezel got into jail at Terre Haute, Ind., and in June, 1895, Holmes wrote to him and told him out. Holmes had got tangled up in real estate transaction in Chicago. He had built a large block of stores, and it was a favorite plan of his to get the money to build a house, and he was so mixed up that no one could claim the property. Then he would benefit by the rents. In this transaction he was getting the worst of the deal with the mortgage company, and he wanted some ready money at an early date. Accordingly, he and Pitezel decided to rob the Fidelity Insurance Company. About this time he met a Miss Yoka, a French girl, who is a woman of culture and surpassing beauty, and he married her. When Pitezel was in jail he met a celebrated violinist named Heidegger, who laid the scheme to get Pitezel out of prison. Heidegger was to benefit by the insurance scheme, the other half of \$10 for his services. Holmes and Pitezel went to Philadelphia, and rented a house, 1,310 Calow street. With devilish ingenuity they planned to start a business that would show a reasonable ground for the accidental death of Pitezel, who was to play the role of the innocent. They started preparing stuff for cleaning clothes, in which benzine formed the principal ingredient. They were to get a body, mutilate it with benzine, so that it would be unrecognizable, and then claim the money.

On September 3rd, 1894, the body of Pitezel was found arranged in the manner described in the house in Philadelphia. A lawyer named Howe was acting for the beneficiaries, and Holmes wrote that he could identify the body. The body of Pitezel, who was going under the name of E. D. Perry when killed, was exhumed, and identified by Holmes and Pitezel's eldest daughter, Alice. The money was paid to Howe for the beneficiaries. Holmes got most of it. Heidegger, the violinist, did not get it, and he told the story to the authorities. As the result the detectives started after Holmes. He was arrested in Boston on November 18th, and he is now held on a charge of fraud. After Holmes was arrested Mrs. Pitezel was also located, and she was found in Burlington, Vt. The deeper the detectives probed into the case, the more convinced they were that there was more beneath the surface than they appeared. When Mrs. Pitezel became convinced that her husband was really dead she told the story how Holmes had secured possession of the children. First, he obtained possession of Alice, and then he identified the father, which she did. Then he did not dare to bring her back to her mother, and Mrs. Pitezel would raise a cry of murder, and he would get into trouble. Holmes told Mrs. Pitezel that Alice was with her father, and he secured possession of Harold, a girl of eleven, and Nellie, a girl of twelve, saying that he would take them to their father. He evidently intended to get rid of them all, as it was his intention to leave America and go to Berlin, Germany, to finish his studies. All the time he kept telling the children that he would take them to their mother, and he kept informing the mother that he was away, and that he would be with them, but that he had to keep out of the way of the detectives. Detective Geyer traced the children as far as Detroit, where all traces of Harold were lost at a house in Forest street, Detroit. A hole was found in the cellar, dug up no doubt, by Holmes, but the body of Harold could not be found. The large furnace in the house furnished a more convenient way of getting rid of the body.

Detective Geyer traced the two girls as far as Toronto, and found that they had been registered at the Albion hotel under the name of Canning. They arrived on the evening of the 10th of October last from Detroit, and Holmes turned them over to the porter, who took them to the hotel at the Union Station. Mrs. Pitezel, her eldest daughter and a baby arrived the same day, and she registered at the hotel under the name of Mrs. H. H. Adams, Columbus, O. She came at Holmes' instigation to meet her husband and children, but they failed to appear. The girls were taken to the hotel on October 18th. He registered at the Walker house under the name of G. Powell and wife, Columbus, O. He left the Walker, and took his life to Niagara Falls. They returned on the 21st they registered at the Palmer house as "H. Howell and wife, Columbus, O." While the children were stopping at the Albion hotel Holmes went to the hotel in the morning and took them out with him, returning before six o'clock. This was what puzzled Detective Geyer—what was Holmes doing with the children? This mystery is now solved. According to the story told by Mr. Hayes, they spent the day playing in the yard of the cottage at St. Vincent street. During the night the mother went to the hotel, and the children were left in the house, but they were waiting for their mother.

The post-mortem examination which was made will no doubt throw some light on the way in which the children died. The examination in the case of the father showed that death had been caused by breathing chloroform, or some other noxious drug. No doubt this was an easy and painless way of committing murder, and as the bodies of the children do not show marks of extreme violence, no doubt chloroform played a part in their death. It remains to be seen whether Mrs. Pitezel's daughter trunk figured in the murder. This trunk was traced by the Mail Express to the Union house. It was taken away from there and sent to a house in the city, but the porter, Scott, could not remember where it was sent. No doubt Holmes picked a man up on the street to do the work for him. When this trunk was found again in Holmes' possession it had a peculiar hole bored in the lid, so as not to be detected except upon the closest examination. Were the children in this trunk and then chloroformed? They could not have been murdered by violence, but they were murdered by chloroform. The hole would do the work.

Probably the youngest tramp on the record is a four-year old girl who toddled from the city of New York to the city of Chicago, and was found on the street. She had walked for five days, picking up catables on the way and sleeping in the brush.

The discovery of a subterranean cavern near Starbuck, Pa., a little village upon the Carbonate line of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway, has been reported. When a quarrying operation was being carried on, a layer of stone, and opened on a cavern through which flows a cold, pure, and sparkling water, containing speckled green fishes. These have no eyes, and propel themselves by their tails, and always swim backward with a motion similar to that of the few water crabs. The walls of the cavern were found to be lined with imperfectly formed translucent statuettes and stalagmites, and explorations probably will reveal to the world the possibility of the cavern being another Mammoth Cave.

## W. S. MARTIN & CO.

Offer a fine \$2.25 Dongola, Button, Common Sense Boot for only \$1.75.

See our Misses' and Children's Kangora Button School Boots. Can't be beaten.

Our line of Plow Boots, the best in the market.

We save you money. We sew all rips free. We are out of Eggs.

## FIRST CLASS TAILORING.

### Nobby

Suitings,

Pantings,

Vestings, etc.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock of up to date "Men's Furnishings," fully assorted. J. H. Mills, Cutter.

## GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE.

**RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.**—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government, has resigned on account of differences with the other members of the Cabinet, as he did not consider the pledges given satisfactory, and wanted a remedial bill passed at once. The other two ministers, Messrs. Oimmet and Caron, withdrew their resignations.

### We Would Advise You

If you are bothered to know just what to do on these little boys during the holiday rough and tumble season, just call in at the Oak Hall, Belleville. We would advise you to buy a couple of good strong blouses and a pair or two of good woollen pants, and then the boys tear away. You don't have to pay out much money.

**SHILTON'S CURE**, the great Cough and Croup Cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five only 25c. Children love it. Sold by Parker's Drug Store.

**RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.**—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

**KARL'S CLOVER ROOT** CURES CONSTITUTION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, BEAUM'S COMPLEXION, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. An Agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail. 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.

**KO NO** The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Gums. Sold by PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

## OILCAKE.

At present prices of Mill Feed, Oilcake is the best value in the market. A practical dairyman of our county, operating a Creamery of his own, assures us that 1 ton of Oilcake is worth more as a milk producer than 3 tons of Bran. He knows whereof he speaks as we have sold him several tons this season.

Bran, Shorts, Cracked Grain always on hand. Special quotations in Car Lots.

**J. C. HANLEY & CO.,**  
GROCERS, FEED & SEED  
MERCHANTS,  
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

## THE NEWS-ARGUS

To 1st Jan. next, only 40c.

For the half year ending June 30th 2,322 immigrants arrived at Winnipeg.

The first carload of cheese ever exported from Winnipeg was shipped to Montreal last week.

**KARL'S CLOVER ROOT** will purify your Blood, clear your Complexion, regulate your Bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1. Sold by Parker's Drug Store.

**HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.**—Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath and Smothering Spells. One dose convinces. Sold by R. Parker.

**GLASGOW WAREHOUSE**  
BELLEVILLE.

## Great June Sale at the Glasgow Warehouse

Beginning on Saturday next we will offer special value in Carpets, Curtains, and General House Furnishings.

Administer Carpets, Wilton Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, All Wool Carpets, Union Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Wool Crum Cloths, Velvet Rugs, Smyrna Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Cocoa Matting, China Matting, Oil Blinds, Poles and Brass Goods, Coin Spot Muslins, Fancy Serims, Lace Curtains, Chenille Curtains, etc.

All the above goods will be sold at a discount of Ten per cent, until 1st July. Anyone wanting anything in these lines should not miss this sale.

**VANDERVOORT & GIBSON,**  
Successors to J. W. Dunnet,  
June 5, 1895.

Address a Post Card to  
**C. B. SCANTLEBURY,**  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

**THE WALL PAPER KING**  
OF CANADA.

Then Write upon the other Side:

Dear Sir,  
Please send me samples of Wall Paper suitable for (mention Rooms) and not to exceed (mention Price) per single roll. I enclose advertisement (mention Paper).  
Yours truly,

You will receive by return mail samples of Wall Paper suitable for any kind of a home and which we positively guarantee better, and lower in price than any other house in Canada. The samples will be large and in sets comprising Wall Paper, Ceiling Paper and Border, and will enable you to make a selection for an entire house with your friends to assist in the selection.

You have absolutely no responsibility in the matter. You simply write the postal as above and we do all the rest—send you samples in enclosing order blank a guide. How to Paper or Economy in House Decoration" showing how to paper a room, and directions for ordering, etc., in fact we entirely relieve you of the trouble and anxiety of Wall Paper shopping. We positively GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. We will accept of no return charges on all orders of a reasonable size. Full instructions with samples.

**C. B. SCANTLEBURY,**  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.  
\$50 WALL PAPER from 5 cents to \$10 per roll.

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

## WINDMILL!

### BINDER TWINE,

Rock Bottom Prices.

### PARIS GREEN,

Guaranteed Pure.

### HARVEST TOOLS,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, CRADLES, etc.

### MACHINE AND REAPER OIL,

Plenty of PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES on hand.

### L. MEIKLEJOHN.

### WHYTE'S FOUNDRY

AND  
**MACHINE SHOP,**  
CAMPBELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

**MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEARING, HANGERS, ETC.**

Patterns not on hand made to order.

The celebrated **WHYTE PLOW** manufactured and Plow Points and Soles of any other kind in general use.

Creasing and Castings of all kinds.

Special attention given to Repairing.

### ADAM GRAHAM.

## STOP WEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in U.S. and Canada by **CHAS. CLUTHE**

(ESTABLISHED 1871)

## RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

WITH NO INCONVENIENCE WITHOUT A TRUSS

CHEAP BY MAIL. Your name to us means comfort to you. A Post Card will do it.

Age of person or case immaterial. **CHAS. CLUTHE**  
134 KING ST. WEST  
TORONTO - CANADA

## PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

**CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT?** For a recent answer to this question, written by MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business, see our latest publication, "How to Obtain a Patent." This is a complete and up-to-date work, containing all the latest information regarding the law of patents, and is a valuable reference work for every inventor. It is sold by all the leading bookstores, and by the publishers, MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 261 BROADWAY.

**WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**

The successor of the "Unabridged." It is the best dictionary of the English language. It contains all the words of the English language, and is a complete and up-to-date work. It is sold by all the leading bookstores, and by the publishers, WEBSTER'S, NEW YORK, 261 BROADWAY.

**A Library in Itself.** It also gives the facts of the lives of all the great men of the world, and is a complete and up-to-date work. It is sold by all the leading bookstores, and by the publishers, WEBSTER'S, NEW YORK, 261 BROADWAY.

**The Times, Hamilton, 1895.** It is well known that the best dictionary in the world is the Webster's International Dictionary. It is sold by all the leading bookstores, and by the publishers, WEBSTER'S, NEW YORK, 261 BROADWAY.

**Have your Bookkeeper show it to you.** G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., U.S.A. WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**



## TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

### CANADIAN.

Alexandria Bay wants water-works. Shad fish greatly trouble the coast. Burglars have been busy at Midland. Aston is asking for better fire protection.

They are fighting grasshoppers in Manitoba. Bush fires are raging on Manitoulin Island.

London has a pest of white moths and millers. Moose have been seen recently near Port Severn.

Oshawa will soon have a fine new public park. There is no longer a post-office at Port Gratot.

The electric light is being introduced at Kenneville.

There will be a full harvest in the North-west.

Whitecaps are at work at Ellersville, near Gananoque.

At Alexandria Bay there are 2,000 summer visitors.

Stanford's fair will be held September 24th and 25th.

The new Government pier at Thessalon is being built.

Lindsay has voted \$1,500 for an isolation hospital there.

Work on Samia's new hospital was begun this week.

Many country mills have been stopped for want of water.

Gray flies are killing horses and cattle near Qu'Appelle.

Farmers are raising more potatoes than usual this season.

Smith's Falls' new post-office will be ready October 1st.

Some Schomberg men parade the streets in male attire.

There was a heavy frost in East Middlesex Tuesday night.

The London painters and decorators have organized a union.

A gold medal buried for many years was unearthed at Ypsara.

Calodora is moving to close all its stores at 7 p.m. daily.

Ottawa motormen and conductors must pay fare when off duty.

Kington's water-works will have an additional pumping engine.

Ex-Mayor James Cowan, London, has lost the sight of his left eye.

Chatham will vote on a by-law to buy the water-works for \$145,000.

Lambton County Council has voted to establish a House of Industry.

Old Springs wants a Government commission to inspect its finances.

It is said that Barrie's artesian well water is the best in the country.

The reported murder of Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Muskoka, is contradicted.

There are 55 applications for the vacant pulpit of Knox church, Mitchell.

The expense connected with the execution of Chattle was less than \$40.

At Trenton the other evening a swarm of eels put out the electric light.

Great quantities of sturgeon are being caught in the river at Port Edward.

Manitoulin Island is shipping great quantities of railway ties to Midland.

The Banque du Peuple has overcome its troubles by borrowing a million dollars.

There is serious trouble among the teachers in the Napanee collegiate institute.

A party of English children have just arrived at the Marchmont Home, Belleville.

The estate of George McNab, killed by falling from his horse at Montreal, is worth \$50,000.

A Glanfan man has two crows that, within a day of each other, gave birth to twin calves.

R.L. Denison has retired from the staff of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The Chatham Council has given a large part of the Dominion Day surplus to the press of the city.

The Carleton county teachers want the Easter vacation as long in the country as it is in the town.

The Manitoba Methodist Conference favoured the present system of schools there by a standing vote.

The commission appointed to look into the bridge and toll-road business of Ontario has begun its work.

Chief of Police Ross, Brockville, has been completely rejected in his recent investigation into his official conduct.

Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, has presented the Peter Redpath museum, in that city, an Egyptian mummy 3,500 years old, which was excavated from the tombs at Hawara, Makto, Fayoum, Egypt.

The mummy, which is that of a lady of rank, is in a remarkable state of preservation.

The celebration of the Twelfth throughout Ontario was held with great enthusiasm. There were monster demonstrations at Ottawa, Belleville, London, Collingwood, St. Catharines, and Sarnia.

At Ottawa Grand Master N. Clarke Wallace, who was one of the speakers of the day, stated that he was opposed to any attempt to coerce Manitoba in reference to the school question, and added that if the law allowed it he would favour the abolition of sectarian schools throughout the Dominion.

### UNITED STATES.

Americans use 90,000,000 pounds of tea a year.

There were 13,885 business failures in the States last year.

Many persons were injured by a falling floor at an entertainment at Atlantic City, N.J., yesterday.

The young daughter of Valentine Wolf, of Massillon, O., died from the effects of a spider bite in the ear.

It has been proved in Boston, that cats convey diptheria from house to house, by frequenting sick rooms.

Members of the Chicago Board of Education do not object to teachers riding to and from school on bicycles.

No changes in anthracite coal prices were made at the meeting of the association in New York yesterday.

The five civilized tribes are the Cherokees, with a population of 29,597; Chickasaws, 7,182; Choctaws, 14,357; Creeks, 14,632; Seminoles, 9,501.

Mr. Turley, a philanthropist of Boston, has bought 5,000 acres of land in South Carolina on which he intends to build 500 cottages for consumptives.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is poor, and in very bad health.

The Dakota census gives a population of 4,300 and Louisville, 4,139.

The telegraph lines of the world aggregate 1,000,123 miles. America has more than half—543,832 miles.

The Anti-Slavery League of New York city, now numbers 40,000 public school boys, and has been established in all the 95 grammar schools of the city.

William A. Stanley, of Artichoke, has used up 146 skeins of silk embroidering a tablecloth with much skill. He is 80 years old and can do heavy work.

Mr. and Mrs. U.S. Grant have just purchased a five-acre tract of land in the Sweet Water valley, California, on which they intend to build immediately.

Jacob Schell, who was appointed recent captain of the life saving forces at Holt Gate, has a record of having rescued fourteen human beings from a watery grave.

The foreman of the work on a tunnel near English, Ind., has forbidden the use of intoxicants or the telling of scurrilous stories by his men while engaged in their dangerous work.

The Knights of Pythias, of Kildwood, Ill., have taken steps to equip 45 salmon canneries from members of the order.

A decree passed by the recent session of the supreme judge.

Miss Sarah Norcross, who worked in the cotton mills of Lowell, for 23 years, and recently died, was distinguished for her generosity, giving freely of her small earnings to help the poor.

Mr. Murphy's temperance work at Lewiston, Me., has continued with marked success. More than three thousand persons signed the pledge, and it is said no one on the coast has Mr. Murphy's name.

In 1771 an unprecedented drought prevailed throughout India. Scarcely any rain fell for a year, and hundreds of thousands perished.

The great Barrier Reef, along the coast of Australia, is about 1,500 miles long, the work of coral insects. Sometimes it is exposed perpendicularly from a depth of 1,200 fathoms.

Statistics are quoted to show that in New York city last year 347 fires were put out by the fire department.

The tulipora, or organ pipe coral, consists of a large mass of calcareous tubes, the home of a living creature.

There are millions of dollars of United States notes marked on the Treasury's books as redeemed which will never be presented. Most of the money has been destroyed.

The basket-making industry of Upper Franconia now gives employment to more than 100,000 persons, but the pay is small. Few basket-makers are able to earn more than \$4 a week.

The public debt of the Austro-Hungarian empire is \$5,029,185,000 florins, mostly contracted by the French war of the early years of this century, and the seven years' war with Prussia.

No deep-sea sounding is now considered trustworthy unless a sample of the bottom is brought up by the sounding apparatus as evidence that the lead has reached the solid ground.

In 1658 the winter in North Europe was so cold that Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Baltic Sea on foot.

The late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes left an estate appraised at \$72,117.82. The personal estate is estimated at \$7,117.82, the real at \$65,000.

The late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes owned by the deceased is put in as of an unknown value. The personal property consists principally of stocks and bonds.

The value of the books and the library in the reception rooms of the residence is fixed at \$204.50.

### PASSING EVENTS.

The order of St. Catherine is a highly coveted Russian distinction. This order was established in 1714 to reward the military services of the Russian nobles.

The country in which the large towns are most nearly equidistant is Holland. They are at an average distance of twenty miles from each other.

Europeans do not take kindly to American confessions. The man who kept the peanut and popcorn stall at the recent Antwerp exposition lost \$3,000.

In the floods on the Norway coast the fierceness of the water is wonderful. Objects the size of a half dollar are swept at the depth of twenty-five or thirty fathoms.

The recent insurance statistics show that if the first of the year had on an average survives nine years; while if the husband dies first, the wife survives eleven years.

The standard Chinese work on coining is in twenty volumes. The Chinese money itself is not very bulky, as a string of cash weighing five pounds is worth less than stories by his men while engaged in their dangerous work.

In 1771 an unprecedented drought prevailed throughout India. Scarcely any rain fell for a year, and hundreds of thousands perished.

The great Barrier Reef, along the coast of Australia, is about 1,500 miles long, the work of coral insects. Sometimes it is exposed perpendicularly from a depth of 1,200 fathoms.

Statistics are quoted to show that in New York city last year 347 fires were put out by the fire department.

The tulipora, or organ pipe coral, consists of a large mass of calcareous tubes, the home of a living creature.

There are millions of dollars of United States notes marked on the Treasury's books as redeemed which will never be presented. Most of the money has been destroyed.

The basket-making industry of Upper Franconia now gives employment to more than 100,000 persons, but the pay is small. Few basket-makers are able to earn more than \$4 a week.

The public debt of the Austro-Hungarian empire is \$5,029,185,000 florins, mostly contracted by the French war of the early years of this century, and the seven years' war with Prussia.

No deep-sea sounding is now considered trustworthy unless a sample of the bottom is brought up by the sounding apparatus as evidence that the lead has reached the solid ground.

In 1658 the winter in North Europe was so cold that Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Baltic Sea on foot.

The late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes left an estate appraised at \$72,117.82. The personal estate is estimated at \$7,117.82, the real at \$65,000.

The late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes owned by the deceased is put in as of an unknown value. The personal property consists principally of stocks and bonds.

The value of the books and the library in the reception rooms of the residence is fixed at \$204.50.

### STATISTICS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago's manufactured products are valued at \$800,000,000.

It is said that the New-Englanders make every year over \$150,000,000 worth of goods.

Cincinnati makes every year over \$150,000,000 worth of goods.

Philadelphia manufactures every year over \$150,000,000 worth of goods.

The manufacturers of Brooklyn are annually valued at \$228,000,000.

Utah has 4,180 factory hands, making \$8,000,000 worth of goods.

St. Louis annually makes up and sells \$225,000,000 worth of goods.

Nevada has 25,500 factory hands and an annual output of \$89,774,000.

The United States is the leading manufacturing nation in the world.

The manufacturers of Baltimore are valued annually at nearly 150,000,000.

The value of the manufactured products of New York exceeds \$6,750,000,000.

San Francisco manufactures each year about \$500,000,000 worth of goods.

Florida has in her factories 13,927 persons, the annual output being \$18,222,500.

Maine has 75,780 mill hands, who make annually goods valued at \$46,089,500.

Washington manufactures each year \$1,400,000,000 worth of goods.

Tennessee has 42,750 manufacturing hands and makes \$27,355,280 worth of goods.

The colored people of the South soon acquire great dexterity in the cotton mills.

Georgia has 56,380 factory hands, who make annually \$8,967,000 worth of goods.

South Dakota employs 3,428 hands in her factories, with \$5,083,748 worth of product.

In the Northeastern States manufacturing is increased to the detriment of agriculture.

Oregon has 18,758 hands in her factories and makes every year \$11,432,174 worth of goods.

England produced nearly three times as much iron as the United States.

The manufacturers of Illinois employ 918,145 persons, the annual output being \$68,040,280.

Delaware has 21,000 persons engaged in its manufactures, the annual output being \$37,571,848.

Louisiana has 31,401 hands engaged in its factories, their annual product being \$37,806,713.

Minnesota employs 70,620 factory hands, with an annual output of \$102,033,472 worth of goods.

Wyoming has 1,144 persons engaged in manufacturing and makes \$2,367,691 worth of goods.

Kentucky's factories employ 65,579 hands, and send out annually a product valued at \$129,719,867.

Kansas has 32,843 mill and factory hands, making every year a product valued at \$10,219,603.

The employment of Indiana furnishes employment to 124,349 persons, the output being \$228,825,082.

Colorado has 17,067 employees in its factories, making annually a product valued at \$10,219,603.

In Arkansas 15,972 persons are employed in manufacturing, who turn out a product of \$22,650,174.

California has 82,648 employed in its manufactures, turning out an annual product of \$213,403,900.

### MANNERS OF GREAT MEN.

Fox would never stand covered in the presence of ladies.

Calhoun was so absent-minded that he often forgot he was in company.

Monroe was, even in his own time, called "A gentleman of the old school."

Barber was rather reserved than otherwise with most persons he met.

Henry Clay was said to make the most engaging bow of any gentleman of his time.

Andrew Jackson was rough in his manners, but could be polite when he pleased. He was always courteous to ladies.

The Duke of Marlborough said that he owed his success as much to his elegant behaviour toward ladies.

Byron was affable to his equals and to those whom he wished to please, but haughty and distant to most others.

Talleyrand owed his success in life, to no small extent, to the uniform courtesy with which he treated every one.

Haydn was the personification of courtesy. He once said: "It does not pay to be impolite, even to a dog."

Gen. Greene had the reputation of being the most polite man in the revolutionary army during the war for independence.

Goethe's manners were simple and unaffected. He greeted all men as equals and delighted every one whom he met.

Chatterfield was so graceful that one of his contemporaries said it was worth a journey across England to see him bow.

John Adams was so reserved that he generally gave the impression that he was not of those of those with whom he was talking.

Raleigh's courtesy in throwing his cloak in the mud for Queen Elizabeth to step on was characteristic of his usual behaviour toward ladies.

Walter Scott was almost too polite. His unwillingness to disoblige others even in small matters, often caused him great inconvenience.

Daniel Webster was lofty and dignified. His abstraction sometimes created the impression of incivility when no discourtesy was intended.

Gladiolus was polite to everybody. At his country home he knew every one in the vicinity, and has a kindly word for even the poorest farm laborer.

William Penn's formal but kindly politeness impressed even the Indians with whom he dealt. One of the names given him by them was "The Good Big Child."

Madison made it a point to touch his hat to everyone who bowed to him, and the front part of his hat brim was always worn threadbare in consequence of this punctiliousness.

Cromwell, in spite of the position which he attained, never departed from the simplicity of life of an English country gentleman. His conversation he was quiet and unassuming.

George Washington had a steady courtesy, inclined to pomposity, that kept every one at a distance. He always kept before him the thought that he was the Father of his Country.

Thomas Jefferson had the dignified courtesy of a statesman. He was generally cold, but with his friends would unbend his dignity and be as sociable as any one could desire.

### For the Summer Girl.

Skirts remain straight and round, with gored and organ-pipe waists.

The general revival of wash material for gowns will be an interesting phase of the summer of fashion.

A fetching cotton fabric showing fancy stripes of dark and light blue grounds is known as marine twill.

All bouffant effects should be left entirely to the thin woman, who needs them, and can wear them with good results.

Tall women may wear long capes with good results, but those who are short or of medium height should wear them much shorter.

Among silks taffeta has the preference for spring and summer wear, as it is light, weaves and is produced in a great variety of effects.

Crepes ribbons are made with satin edges that often contrast in hue with crepe, which is very soft and is particularly effective in stock collars.

Fine laces will be used for trimming gowns of Indian muslin. It is a novel device, which escapes from the most suitable for use on broad taffetas and similar fabrics.

The fancy pompadour silks are made up into exceedingly dainty parols. These come in pink, blue, yellow and white grounds, with chime-printed garlands strewn over the surface.

Exchange of Cordials.

Little Miss Hubb—If you come to see me I'll take you to Cambridge and show you our old homestead.

Little Miss Gotham—That will be nice. And if you visit me, I'll take you over to a cemetery and show you the grave of the janitor of the first flat we ever lived in.

An Item on Tips.

Professor Steady—By simply holding a bright object before a person's eyes for five or fifteen minutes I can hypnotize him, and make him do anything I like.

Boutwood—"That's nothing to brag about. I can make him do anything I like, and I can make him my slave."

The Horse He Wanted.

"If I could run across a horse called 'Money,' said the gloomy man at the races, 'I'd bet on it.'"

"Because that's the only thing that's sure to go fast around here!"—Washington Star.

At a Church Wedding.

She—The groom seems quite cool.

He—The bride is from Boston.—Life.

### JAPANESE PROVERBS.

The ignorant are never defeated in any argument.

Everybody has eight eyes for his neighbor's nose.

With a motive in the eye one cannot see the Himalayas.

Negligence is the rope of advancement in all lines of life.

When the sense of shame is lost advancement ceases.

A woman with a three-inch tongue can slay a giant.

Genius hears one individual and then comprehends ten.

Negligence looks at the battle field, then makes its arrows.

A woman without jealousy is like a ball without elasticity.

The fish which escapes from the hook seems always the largest.

Who steals goods is called a thief; who steals dominions a ruler.

Seeking information is a moment's shame; but not to learn is surely a lasting shame.

### The Blessings of Fame.

Old Bonaparte—"Huh! You'd like to marry my daughter eh? What business are you engaged in, my lady?"

Young Odile—"No business, sir. I am infinitely above such trade, sir. I am a poet."

"Yes, so I have heard. Merely a poet?"

"Merely, sir? My poems, sir, have brought me fame."

"Yes, so I have been told. Fame, eh? And what amount of income does that fame represent?"

"Well, sir, I have paid my board bills, they came due, and I owe for only one suit of clothes, the one I have on."

"Exactly. Just what I expected. Now, what good has your fame done you? Answer me that."

"It made me acquainted with your daughter, sir. If it had not been for my fame we never would have met, and if we hadn't met she never would have promised to marry me, willy nilly, by hook or by crook, whether you consented or not."

"Um-ahem, well, I consent."

### A Case of Necessity.



## HEALTH

**Catarrh of the Stomach.**

The stomach is covered throughout with lining identical with that of the nose, mouth and throat. All disorders of the nose, mouth and throat, are attended with more or less inflammation of the stomach, and the condition which is present in disturbances of these passages is that, is catarrh.

Chronic catarrh of the stomach commonly arises from repeated attacks of acute indigestion, though it may follow any disturbance which produces a congestion of the stomach, and the veins of the stomach, as disease of the heart, of the lungs or liver. It may also arise from the continued use of alcoholic or other irritating food.

In recent cases of gastric catarrh, as has been said, the same conditions are present as in every case of inflammation of the nose, mouth and throat, and the surface of the stomach presents the same red, swollen, slimy-covered appearance. As the disease progresses, however, there is not only a more decided hyperæmic reaction, which envelops every part of the mucosa that is put in the stomach in an impervious and slimy covering, but the glands which are situated in the mucosa and the juices which are situated just below the glands are themselves attacked, and one after another are destroyed.

By the loss of the power of the stomach, as an organ of digestion, is slowly but surely undermined. A more or less extensive ulceration of the surface follows the destruction of the glands, and the raw patches give rise to a disagreeable gnawing sensation, and to the tenderness which is experienced in the walls of the stomach, and are responsible for the patient's constant thirst for water and stimulants.

thus rendered impervious to the action of the juices, undergoes fermentation. To the general discomfort which this fermentation is due the prominence which it assumes in the pit of the stomach. To them also, indirectly, is to be attributed the loss of the sense of smell, the loss of the power of feeling fullness in the stomach, constant flatulency, and the general discomfort which thus suffers literal starvation. Tomlinson's of an aggravated type adds to the general discomfort.

Only light, easily digested food, well cooked and without spicy seasoning, should be taken into the stomach of one troubled with this form of catarrh. The digestion may be aided by some one of the many pepsin preparations.

A popular method of treating gastric catarrh consists in the use of a tonic daily with a syphon. Rest of the body in general is as imperative as rest of the stomach.

**The Sick Room.**

A woman who is a trained nurse, in a course of lectures on her profession says there is no such thing as a born nurse, the habit of nursing is a duty and the basis of nursing, which is an art only to be learned by practice.

A sunny sick room, one th is entered by the sun once in 24 hours, is desirable. Patients placed on the south side of an hospital ward recover sooner, by from ten days to a fortnight, than those on the north side.

Plenty of light is beneficial, except in cases of brain disease. The less furniture in a room the better, and to keep it clean a damp dust should be used instead of a dry one.

The sick kept as pure inside as outside, and there is little or no risk about having the window open, top and bottom, if the patient is well covered, head included, and a good fire burning in the grate. Night air is not injurious; it is purer in a city after 10 p. m. than any other time.

The bed should never be in a corner, and the patient should be in a corner, and in surgical cases, a "cradle" has sometimes to be used to keep off the weight of the

the Golden Lance felt himself so hurt at this misadventure that he threw a brick at the daughter of the seneschal and witherew a sullen silence.



**POWDER**  
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND  
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA



# JAS. MILNE & SON.

Big Bargains in Clothing from now until Aug. 1st.

Grey and White Cottons have gone up. We are selling at the old price.

Highest price paid for Eggs, Butter and Lard. Butter 20c. per lb.

JAS. MILNE & SON.

PRICES & QUALITY always Right.

PARIS GREEN.

INSECT POWDER.

TANGLEFOOT.

DRUGS & STATIONERY.

Fine Writing Papers, Writing Pads, and Envelopes.

We have just received another shipment of "Island City" Paints, Pure Paint Oil, Pure White Lead. Everything necessary for painting.

Our Prices are the Lowest, and we keep nothing but the purest goods. When you Paint get our prices, it will pay you.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

The eastern coast of Newfoundland has been desolated by forest fires for a distance of eighty miles.

CAPTAIN SWEENEY, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal. says: "Shilo's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by Parker's Drug Store.

Despatches from England state that the country is suffering everywhere from drought; farmers of all sections have one story of ruined crops and chances of a scant harvest. The wheat, barley and oat crops are all failures. The season is pronounced one of the worst in fifty years. Portions of the midland counties and some districts in Scotland have been favored with rains, but the country is looking burned and scarred. The water supply in nearly all large towns is also very low.

## Bargains in Suits.

A lot of 85, 87 and 88 suits at the Oak Hall, Belleville, for 85. Light color, odd sizes. They are all this year's make of suits, and are of best value at the full prices. If you want a suit and a light color, please you, we can give you a bargain.

## A GREAT MEDICINE.

Cod-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

Children like it. It is Cod-liver Oil made more effectual, and combined with the Hypophosphites, its strengthening and flesh-forming powers are largely increased.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, Belleville. 50c. and \$1.

## PARKER BROTHERS BANKERS, STIRLING - ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain. Money to let on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES. In the local columns will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 35 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line. To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Trains call at Stirling station as follows: GOING WEST. Mail, 6:21 a.m. Mixed, 6:05 p.m. GOING EAST. Mail, 10:50 a.m. Mixed, 6:05 p.m. Passenger, 11:02 p.m.

## The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

Miss Curry, of Omemee, is visiting at Rev. C. L. Thompson's.

Mrs. John R. Outwater, of Marmora, is visiting at Mr. John Brown's.

Miss Flora Martin is visiting relatives and friends at Picton and vicinity.

Miss Mattie Martin is visiting her sister, Hattie H. W. Denyes, Belleville.

Don't forget to call at Mrs. WATTS' Jewelry Store and see her new stock of Clocks and Watches. Prices low.

Master Tom Shaw, of this place, is spending a week in Toronto, visiting relatives.

Frost was reported from some places in this vicinity on Tuesday night of last week.

Miss Clarke, of Belleville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. J. Boldrick, on Gore street.

We have one of Canada's best workmen employed for Watch and Clock repairing. Mrs. WATTS.

Mr. John Bennett from Lake Charles, Louisiana, is visiting relatives and friends in Rawdon.

Mr. Wilbert Jones has secured a situation as clerk, in the store of W. E. Gladney & Co., Marmora.

Mr. John D. McCann has disposed of the Stirling Pharmacy, and on Friday last left for Hornellsville, N.Y.

The camping season has commenced, and many of the residents of Stirling are rusticationing on the shores of either Oak or Crow Lake.

Mr. Arthur Judd, from Winnipeg, arrived home on Saturday morning last on a visit to relatives and friends. He will remain a month.

W. H. McManus and wife, of Pittsburg, Pa., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McManus, of Stirling. Also T. D. McManus, of Dunkerton, Ont., is here for a few days.

The Wellman's Corners Creamery, Jas. Whitton, Esq., proprietor, commenced operations last Saturday. It is intended to make up Saturday evening's and Sunday's milk into butter during the cheese season.

A Lacrosse Match between Belleville and Stirling teams will be played on the Agricultural Ground here on Friday afternoon, July 19th. The boys promise a good match, and hope that the merchants will close their stores for a short time, as was done the last match.

Mr. John Shaw, D.D.G.M., of Prince Edward District, A.F. & A.M., and P.J. S. Carstairs, B.A., left town on Monday to attend the session of the Grand Lodge of Masons which is in session this week at Toronto. Mr. Carstairs will remain several weeks in Toronto as an Associate Examiner at the Educational Department.

When you shut and rub your eyes to see, or look off from your work to rest them, or when the letters of a book run together or appear double, do not use your mother's or a friend's spec but consult at once our optician. Testing free. ANGELO McFEE & Co., 372 Front St., Belleville.

The prolonged drought which has prevailed since the opening of spring is something unusual for the Province of Ontario, and taxes the memory of the oldest inhabitant to find its parallel. Long before June was out pasture were burnt as brown as is occasionally seen the latter part of August or September, and hay and grain crops are very light, except on low lying lands. The rain which fell on the 12th and also on Monday night and Tuesday will give some relief, and it is hoped the drought is over.

Promotion Examination Report. The following have been promoted from Junior to Senior Third Class. Names are in order of merit.

Ella Currie, Carlton Wright, Charles Shetter, George Johns, Marion Thompson, Louis Desrosiers, John Reynolds, Jessie Gray, Trevor Parker.

From Second to Third Book. Sherwood Scott, Tom Butler, Annie Gould, Arthur Scott, Leslie Phillips, Herbert Martin, Earl McCutcheon, Lincoln Wescott, Chas. Westcott.

Recon. Gert Utman, Harry Bates, BESSIE PARKER, Teacher.

From Junior to Senior Third Class. Names are in order of merit.

Ella Currie, Carlton Wright, Charles Shetter, George Johns, Marion Thompson, Louis Desrosiers, John Reynolds, Jessie Gray, Trevor Parker.

From Second to Third Book. Sherwood Scott, Tom Butler, Annie Gould, Arthur Scott, Leslie Phillips, Herbert Martin, Earl McCutcheon, Lincoln Wescott, Chas. Westcott.

Recon. Gert Utman, Harry Bates, BESSIE PARKER, Teacher.

## Masonic. Rawdon.

Stirling Lodge, No. 69, A. F. and A. M., Presented with Portrait of E. W. Bro. John Shaw, D.D.G.M., of Prince Edward District.

At a recent meeting of Stirling Lodge, No. 69, A. F. and A. M., G.R.C., Right Worshipful Bro. John Shaw, D.D.G.M., of Prince Edward District presented his mother lodge with a large portrait of himself in the insignia of his office. The portrait is an excellent representation of the donor, is framed in oak, and is a valuable and appropriate addition to the decorations of the Masonic Hall.

Accompanying this handsome gift was the following letter which was read by Mr. John Stewart Carstairs, B.A., Acting Sec., who in a very complimentary speech moved a vote of thanks to Bro. Shaw for his thoughtful remembrance of his mother lodge. Mr. John Earl Halliwell, B.A., seconded the motion in an eulogy that was wholly deserved and he was supported in able addresses by the W. M. Bro. Vincent Vandervoort and the S.W. Bro. Dr. Meiklejohn who complimented Bro. Shaw on the surpassing success that had attended his year's tenure of the high office he holds; and, on behalf of the lodge expressed their appreciation of this fine present and the spirit that prompted it. The letter will explain itself:—

To W. M., Wardens, Officers and Brethren, Stirling Lodge, No. 69, A.F. and A.M., G.R.C.

WORTHY BRETHREN:—The present meeting closes the masonic year, a year of masonic revival not only in Stirling but throughout this district. As the year has been my official duties as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth Masonic District of Prince Edward draws to a close, I should like to show that I appreciate the hearty co-operation and brotherly assistance with which my mother lodge has brightened my Masonic path. As a lodge, you have lighted my duties, and the honors of my high position. If those duties have been creditably performed, and this time alone can determine, more than half the credit is due to you. This room has been to me a classroom in Masonry; here you taught me my first Masonic lessons; here you have again and again given me your fullest confidence and your highest offices; and here you have received me with congratulations when the brethren of the district honored me with the high office I now hold.

I can do but little to show my gratitude; and now, Brethren, I ask a further honor, I ask you to accept the accompanying portrait in the insignia of D.D.G.M. as a memento of this year of pleasant duties though likewise of arduous labors. Yours fraternally, JOHN SHAW, D.D.G.M., Prince Edward District.

Stirling, June 13, 1895.

### Stirling Cheese Board.

At the meeting of the board on Wednesday evening last 745 white and 130 colored were offered by the following factories:—

	White	Colored
Harold	40	
Kingston	30	
Shamrock	75	
Springbrook	50	
Maple Leaf	75	
Riverside		70
Central		60
Deer Springs	25	
Spy	60	
West Hunsington	100	
Evergreen	100	
Enterprise	100	
Stirling	90	
	745	130

Sales of 135 white at 7 13-16c., and 60 colored at 7 1/2c.

### Other Cheese Markets.

At the Belleville cheese board on Tuesday 355 white and 50 colored were offered. Sales were made of 280 white at 7 13-16c., and 100 colored at 7 1/2c.

The August number of the Delinquent is the Midsummer Number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suited for the season. Ladies who desire completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with the number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for the summer, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in bathing costumes. The Delinquent is a valuable addition to the etiquette of letter writing, and will be of great help to every one who reads it. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., is there is a very practical part on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk. Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delinquent \$1.00 per year. For single copies, address, The Delinquent Publishing Co., Toronto, Ltd., 31 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

At the Belleville cheese board on Tuesday 355 white and 50 colored were offered. Sales were made of 280 white at 7 13-16c., and 100 colored at 7 1/2c.

The August number of the Delinquent is the Midsummer Number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suited for the season. Ladies who desire completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with the number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for the summer, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in bathing costumes. The Delinquent is a valuable addition to the etiquette of letter writing, and will be of great help to every one who reads it. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., is there is a very practical part on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk. Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delinquent \$1.00 per year. For single copies, address, The Delinquent Publishing Co., Toronto, Ltd., 31 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

At the Belleville cheese board on Tuesday 355 white and 50 colored were offered. Sales were made of 280 white at 7 13-16c., and 100 colored at 7 1/2c.

The August number of the Delinquent is the Midsummer Number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suited for the season. Ladies who desire completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with the number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for the summer, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in bathing costumes. The Delinquent is a valuable addition to the etiquette of letter writing, and will be of great help to every one who reads it. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., is there is a very practical part on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk. Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delinquent \$1.00 per year. For single copies, address, The Delinquent Publishing Co., Toronto, Ltd., 31 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

At the Belleville cheese board on Tuesday 355 white and 50 colored were offered. Sales were made of 280 white at 7 13-16c., and 100 colored at 7 1/2c.

The August number of the Delinquent is the Midsummer Number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suited for the season. Ladies who desire completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with the number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for the summer, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in bathing costumes. The Delinquent is a valuable addition to the etiquette of letter writing, and will be of great help to every one who reads it. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., is there is a very practical part on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk. Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delinquent \$1.00 per year. For single copies, address, The Delinquent Publishing Co., Toronto, Ltd., 31 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

At the Belleville cheese board on Tuesday 355 white and 50 colored were offered. Sales were made of 280 white at 7 13-16c., and 100 colored at 7 1/2c.

The August number of the Delinquent is the Midsummer Number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suited for the season. Ladies who desire completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with the number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for the summer, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in bathing costumes. The Delinquent is a valuable addition to the etiquette of letter writing, and will be of great help to every one who reads it. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., is there is a very practical part on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk. Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delinquent \$1.00 per year. For single copies, address, The Delinquent Publishing Co., Toronto, Ltd., 31 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

At the Belleville cheese board on Tuesday 355 white and 50 colored were offered. Sales were made of 280 white at 7 13-16c., and 100 colored at 7 1/2c.

The August number of the Delinquent is the Midsummer Number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suited for the season. Ladies who desire completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with the number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for the summer, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in bathing costumes. The Delinquent is a valuable addition to the etiquette of letter writing, and will be of great help to every one who reads it. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., is there is a very practical part on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk. Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delinquent \$1.00 per year. For single copies, address, The Delinquent Publishing Co., Toronto, Ltd., 31 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

At the Belleville cheese board on Tuesday 355 white and 50 colored were offered. Sales were made of 280 white at 7 13-16c., and 100 colored at 7 1/2c.

The August number of the Delinquent is the Midsummer Number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suited for the season. Ladies who desire completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with the number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for the summer, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in bathing costumes. The Delinquent is a valuable addition to the etiquette of letter writing, and will be of great help to every one who reads it. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., is there is a very practical part on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk. Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delinquent \$1.00 per year. For single copies, address, The Delinquent Publishing Co., Toronto, Ltd., 31 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

At the Belleville cheese board on Tuesday 355 white and 50 colored were offered. Sales were made of 280 white at 7 13-16c., and 100 colored at 7 1/2c.

The August number of the Delinquent is the Midsummer Number, and contains a large variety of interesting matter suited for the season. Ladies who desire completing their summer wardrobe will be particularly pleased with the number, for the styles were never more timely and appropriate. A special article is devoted to dressing for the summer, and another to bathing and swimming, with illustrations of the latest fashions in bathing costumes. The Delinquent is a valuable addition to the etiquette of letter writing, and will be of great help to every one who reads it. The Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont., is there is a very practical part on cleaning and renovating laces, feathers and gloves, and a variety of useful information is given in the monthly talk. Around the Tea Table. Subscription price of the Delinquent \$1.00 per year. For single copies, address, The Delinquent Publishing Co., Toronto, Ltd., 31 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

## Rawdon.

An accident that might easily have proved fatal to Mr. Leavitt Heagle occurred on Wednesday evening last. On descending a well known house he lighted a match, when he was immediately surrounded and covered by flames of escaping gas.

With wonderful presence of mind, and with the energy often born of such dreadful circumstances he seized the ladder and rapidly climbed through the dense smoke to the surface. The fire on his clothing was soon extinguished, but it was found that his face and hands had sustained grave injury, the parts commencing to swell and to be very painful. He is in the doctor's hands, and good hope is entertained of his speedy convalescence.

Mr. Leavitt Heagle is the fourth son of Mr. William Heagle, of the seventh ward of Rawdon, and for his good qualities of head and heart is universally and deservedly esteemed. Much sympathy has been expressed with him in his misfortune and best hopes are cherished for his complete recovery. At the usual session of the Salem Sunday School of the Rawdon, on July 14th, morning the following resolution was adopted and signed by the officers, teachers, and elder scholars.

Resolved, That we sympathize with Mr. L. Heagle from Salem Sunday School.

"We have learned with deep sorrow and regret of the shocking and painful accident which has befallen our esteemed librarian, Mr. L. Heagle.

We desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with him in his affliction, and to assure him that we sincerely hope and pray he may soon be restored to health.

"We trust that God, in the near future, will have the pleasure of welcoming him back to resume the duties he has discharged so cheerfully and so well."

### Chatterbox Chips.

From Our Own Correspondent. On Friday evening the 19th, the Epworth League giving a lawn soiree at the residence of Mr. J. L. O.O.F. Band of Stirling will furnish music for the evening.

Mr. R. Finkle and Mrs. Hayes of the Rawdon, were visiting their sister Mrs. J. Palmer, on Sunday.

Mr. Noxon, of Prince Edward County, is staying with his son-in-law Mr. A. Foster, and is suffering greatly from rheumatism.

Mr. R. Lithgow has a fine new fruit wagon which displays his fruit to a great advantage.

The Epworth League took charge of the service at the church here on Sunday night.

Campers from Belleville and Stirling are enjoying the best of the air at the Oak Hall.

Mrs. R. Turner's health is slowly improving.

Mrs. T. Hamblin left on Saturday for Rawdon, where she intends camping for a month.

We are glad to hear that Miss Connor is able to take her place at the table at the dining room.

On the 12th of July three cyclists started on a pleasure trip, but returned well laden with mud.

ITEMS OF INTEREST. In parts of Peru taxes are paid in cocoa leaves and Peruvian bark.

One pound of cork will support a man of ordinary size in the water.

The rate of taxation has nearly quadrupled in France since 1880.

It is claimed that 146,000,000,000 meteorites fall annually on the earth.

Cassius erected a statue of gold to his baker in memory of his fidelity.

France grows and consumes more wheat than any other country in Europe.

Until the seventeenth century there were no bakers in France except in the cities. In the country the people baked on Ireland strongly condemned saloons, and said he hoped the day was near when the name of a Catholic would not be used above that of a Jew.

The Queen of Roumania, otherwise "Carmen Sylva," has been visiting the Empress Frederick at Friedrichsloh. These two royal personages are perhaps as civilized and accomplished as any other of their sex in Europe.

In a car load of cotton opened at Biddeford, Me., recently, seven tramps were found. They took their food from the without food, fresh air or water. Their only complaint was that "it was as hot as the devil."

Readers of the Eloquent Blatter will be interested in the contributions of one of their favorites, Franz Bonn, whose work was signed "Von Mirix." He died in Regensburg, Germany, a few days ago. He left a wife and three children, and a Thurn and Taxis. Herr Bonn had also written a number of stories for children.

Somebody who speaks with authority says that the Chicago architect who designed the new hotel at Chicago, and his gambling propensities are not worse than another man's fancy for the turf and race courses.

The income of the married Miss Huntington is the income of \$20,000,000,000,000 a year this happy pair—for they are not married.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author, loves to keep his hair in disorder. He is said to be his only vanity. He always carries a pocket watch, and a Danish writer, containing a list of names of a comb, attached to the lining of his gray tail coat. He often removes his hat to look into the mirror, and he is always lying. If it is not rough enough to suit his hair, he uses the comb to give it the requisite tangle.

A suspended city has been discovered off Glacier Bay, Alaska, by a party of excursionists. This curious phenomenon is seen regularly every full moon in June. He left a wife and three children, and a Thurn and Taxis. Herr Bonn had also written a number of stories for children.

## THE LOW-PRICE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Don't buy inferior Ready Made when you can buy a lovely All Wool Suit, made to order, for \$10, to clear for our fall purchases which are larger than ever.

## J. BOLDRICK & SON.

### Rawdon Council.

RAWDON TOWN HALL, July 18th, 1895. Council met, all the members present. Minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

Miss Scrimshaw applied for aid in support of Mrs. Radcliff. Moved by Mr. Tanner, seconded by Mr. Connor, that the sum of \$10 be granted for the balance of this year.

Thomas Walker, Jr., applied for a grant on the concession road opposite lot 24 in the 4th concession. Moved by Mr. Connor, seconded by Mr. Tanner, that the sum of fifteen dollars be granted.

Carried. Lewis N. Bonson reported that his job on the road was coming on well. Thomas Coleman applied to have the road opened its full width on the 12th Concession, and the parties interested to be notified at once.

Mr. Robert Maybes applied for a grant on a bridge on the 5th Concession. Mr. Montgomery was appointed to see the bridge with power to Mr. Connor.

Robert Rodgers applied to have a pond hole drained opposite his property, which is considered a menace to public health. Council instructed Mr. Rodgers to dig the drain.

Mr. George Anderson presented an account for opening a new gravel pit on the road allowance, amount eight dollars. Granted.

Abner Hogle made application for a steel scraper. Laid over.

Philip Lett applied for a grant on the road running south from the 10th concession to the first corner. Moved by Mr. Connor, seconded by Mr. Tanner, that \$10 be granted.

James Hubble applied to have the side road opened east of his farm. Moved by Mr. Connor, seconded by Mr. Tanner, that \$10 be granted.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: Wm. Gullett, for cedar, \$18.08. Miss Scrimshaw, support Mrs. Radcliff, 10.00.

Lewis Bonson, support Mrs. Radcliff, 10.00. Joseph Hogle, fence viewing fees, 3.00.

George Anderson, opening gravel pit, 8.00. Richard Harris, for gravel, 6.45.

James Moon, road work, 10.00. Wm. Gullett, for gravel, 10.00. Ernest Brown, 10.00.

Albert Fitchett, 10.00. Jacob Kemp, 10.00. Frank Ryan, 10.00.

A. G. Short, r. r., 6.00. H. McConnell, 2.00. Samuel Spry, 10.00.

Andrew Reed, 10.00. Isaac Neale, 10.00. Wm. Little, 10.00.

J. A. Potts, gravel, 4.85. E. Boyd, road work and cedar, 8.70. W. E. Hawkins, 3 scrapers, 24.00.

Mr. Eggleston, frame, 8.40. Wm. Edwards' estate, gravel, 8.00. James Currie, post cards, 2.00.

Widow Small, support, 18.00. James Brown, gravel, 4.38. Richard Spry, for gravel, 4.00.

John Heagle, 9.90. James McComb, 2.55. Ann Holman, support, 8.00.

Mrs. O'Brien, support, 18.00. Samuel McFee, road work, 10.00. Frank Conley, 25.00.

James Whytock, account in full support of Bill Rodgers, 29.25. Mrs. Wiggins, late husband's salary, 75.00.

Jas. T. Belshaw, road work, 11.00. J. S. Short, gravel, 10.00.



\* \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
\* \$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1895.

Vol. XVI, No. 43.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**FRANK ZWICK, M.B.**  
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Bouter's former residence, Stirling.

**DR. W. W. BOYCE.**  
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Toronto, Fellow of Trinity College, Toronto, L.C.P. and S., Ontario.  
Specialty, Diseases of Women.  
Office over Brignall & Thompson's, Front St., Belleville.

**G. G. THRASHER.**  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, etc., Office over Dr. Parker's Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.

**J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, etc., Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

**STEWART MASSON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, etc., Office South side Bridge St., over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates.

**C. D. MACAULAY.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

**W. P. McMAHON.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public, Conveyancer, etc., Belleville, Ont. Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

**FLINT & McCAMON.**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public, etc., Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Money to loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.  
Office—City Hall, Belleville.  
JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. McCAMON.

**JOHN S. BLACK.**  
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS, Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

**STIRLING LODGE**  
No. 230, I. O. F.  
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING At 8 o'clock. O. P. BUTLER, R. S.

**STIRLING**  
ENGAGEMENT NO. 80, I. O. F.  
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of every month.  
G. L. SCOTT. E. JACKMAN, Secs.  
Chief Patriarch.

**DENTISTRY.**  
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.  
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling provisionally, every Friday, until further notice.  
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.  
Rooms at Scott House.

**Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.**  
Stirling, Ontario.  
GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT the Toronto Veterinary College, Graduate in highest honors of the Toronto School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Association. Treats all diseases of the domestic animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.  
Dentistry, Castrations, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.  
All calls day or night, Telephone or Telephone, promptly attended to.  
Office opposite G. C. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charge low.  
SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

**STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.**  
JOHN MOORE,  
Importer of Foreign Marble and Granite. A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Front St., next east of Jerome Conley's Cooper Shop.

**FOR SERVICE.**  
A THOROUGHBRED DEUKSHIRE BOAR, and a pair winner at Toronto, London and Ottawa. Terms \$1.00.  
FRANK IMHOLZ.  
Lot 13, Con. 8, Rawdon.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
TWO CASES OF  
READY MADE CLOTHING

Boys' Suits from \$2.00 up. Men's from \$3.90 up. Our \$5.00 range has no equal.  
Notwithstanding the sharp advance in Sugars, we are still selling at the same low figures.  
We have a special line of 25c. Tea, which is sure to please. Try it.  
P. WELCH & CO.  
Springbrook, May 14, '95.

## MID-SUMMER SALE!

On the 4th July we start a

## Clearing Sale

—of our—

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Everything goes at cost in order to make room for new Fall Goods. Now is your opportunity to get your Dry Goods and Clothing at cheap rates. Our order Clothing Department goes the same way.

## J. PATERSON,

SYNDICATE STORE,

BELLEVILLE.

## HARNESS EMPORIUM!

HARNESS, WHIPS, LAP RUGS, COMBS, TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, SWEAT PADS, HARNESS OIL, AXLE GREASE, &c.  
All of the best quality and manufacture, and at prices to suit all.  
Remember we will not be undersold. Remember our old, reliable and well established shop.  
Hard and Soft Wood for sale cheap.  
JOHN MCGEE.

The News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 40c.

## Ocean Travellers.

Attention is invited to the list of Steamships represented by me:—

ALLAN, DOMINION, AMERICAN, HAMBURG, ANCHOR, HANSA, BEAVER, RED STAR, WHITE STAR, CUNARD.

Call or write if you expect to cross the ocean, and I shall be pleased to give you all possible information and make necessary arrangements.

## S. BURROWS, General Ticket Agent,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

## Money To Loan.

PRIVATE AND OTHER FUNDS TO LOAN at very low rates and on terms on real estate security. Money advanced for paying off old mortgages, building, improving property, etc. Those paying the old rates would do well to consult me at once. Call or address:  
F. M. BRICKMAN, MOIRA P.O.

## WANTED

Good reliable men, to sell our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock, such as Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs and Ornamentals. Ladies make this their business. Easy work, pleasant, light and profitable. OUTFIT FREE. Apply at once, by mail or in person, to secure territory. P. M. MAY CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Rochester, N.Y.

## PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CALL TO OBTAIN A PATENT? For a long series of years, I have been successful in securing patents for my clients. I have a large number of patents in my possession, and I am prepared to sell them at a low price. I have also a large number of patents in my possession, and I am prepared to sell them at a low price. I have also a large number of patents in my possession, and I am prepared to sell them at a low price.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF William F. Edwards, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of Ontario, chap. 10, sec. 26, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of William F. Edwards, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, who are indebted to the said estate, to present their claims and demands, and the nature of security (if any) held by them, to the said administrator, at his office, at Rawdon, Ontario, on or before the 1st day of AUGUST next, to the said administrator or his said solicitor.

Dated the 15th day of July, A.D. 1895.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Solicitor for Administrator.

The Canadian Pacific authorities have applications from Manitoba farmers for 2,900 men to work in the harvest fields.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT, the great Blood Purifier gives freshest and clearest skin to the complexion and cures Constipation, 25c., 50c., \$1.00. Sold by Parker's Drug Store.

The Oak Hall, Belleville, have them. The regular English bloomer, made of good strong navy blue serge, all wool. If you have never used a proper pair of pants, try it, you will never know complete comfort without them. Price \$2.50.

## Bicycle Pants.

The Oak Hall, Belleville, have them. The regular English bloomer, made of good strong navy blue serge, all wool. If you have never used a proper pair of pants, try it, you will never know complete comfort without them. Price \$2.50.

## JUST ONE SUIT

of CLOTHES ordered at

## Fred. T. Ward's,

will convince you that it is the place to get a

Nobby - Stylish - Suit,

something you don't see every day and at prices to suit all sorts and conditions of Pockets.

—Clearing out of—

## STRAW HATS

at away down prices.

## Headquarters for

## GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

FRED. T. WARD'S,

The People's Tailor and Furnisher.

## PERSONS TO TRAVEL

WANTED.—Several faithful gentlemen and ladies to travel for established house.

SALARY \$750.00 AND EXPENSES.

Position permanent if suited; also increase. State reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

## THE NATIONAL.

316-317-318 Omaha Bldg., CHICAGO.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have never before had any Agent or Peddler on the road, but we have learned of so many of our customers buying inferior goods at exorbitant prices from Jew peddlers that we have put an experienced Agent on the road with a wagon fully equipped with an elegant new and complete stock of

King-bird, pewee, night-hawk, swallow, whip-poor-will, American redstart, yellow-billed cuckoo, blue-headed vireo, catbird, red-winged blackbird, oriole, meadow lark, indigo bird, song sparrow, grass finch, chipmunk, sparrow, chickadee, horned lark, robin, chickadee, golden-crowned kinglet, ruby-crowned kinglet, crow-blackbird and American crow.

Let us not fall into the error of supposing that all insects are our foes. We have a few friends among them, and should regard them as all the more valuable because of their fewness. Prof. Pantan gives a list of these as follows:—

Syrphus fly, Thachinid fly, tiger beetle, ground beetle, ladybirds, the family of "Coccinellids," ladybird fly away home," teaches a proper sentiment; redwings, soldier bugs, lacewing flies, wasps, cuckoo flies, ichneumonids. The above-named insects, Prof. Pantan says, are of great service to the farmer, especially the ichneumonids. These are very numerous, and prey on certain larvae by depositing eggs in their living bodies. These eggs hatch out into larval ichneumonids that feed on their hosts, which finally dies. About this time the ichneumonids are ready to fly as perfect insects. Ladybirds feed on plant-lice; ground beetles prey on the potato beetle and several caterpillars; while tiger beetles are great devourers of several species of snails—Lindens bank, in Montreal Witness.

## A List of Eight Murders.

If Mrs. Connor and her child are dead, as now seems almost certain, the list of murders which Holmes is charged with numbers eight, viz., B. F. Pietzel, the three Pietzel children, the two Williams girls and Mrs. Connor and child, and there is a plausible theory for the murder of each. Pietzel was murdered to get the money from the insurance company into the possession of Mrs. Pietzel; the Pietzel children were killed to remove three heirs to the property and make the securing of the property easier; the Williams girls were killed to get control of \$75,000 worth of real estate in Fort Worth, Texas, and Mrs. Connor and her little girl were made away with to get rid of a woman who knew too much of the family secrets.

It is a child who, hoping would be troublesome and might necessitate an explanation of her mother's fate.

## Our Insect Foes.

Professor Pantan, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has done a good work by putting into accessible shape a small compass a vast amount of useful knowledge on our insect foes and how to destroy them. In the form of a pamphlet of eighty-five pages, he has brought within the reach of everybody, all that science, acute experience, ancient and modern, have ascertained on this important subject. Few people who have not given the matter special attention, have any idea of the extent to which grain, fruit and live stock are liable to injury by insects. There are nearly 100 species that prey on grain and forage crops; upwards of 40 attack vegetables; no less than fifty menace the grape, and 75 threaten that king of fruits, the apple. The pine has 125 species as enemies; the oak 200; the elm 80; the hickory 170; the maple 75; the beech 150; while the unfortunate willow battles against 400 insect foes. Besides giving this formidable array of figures in an introductory chapter, Prof. Pantan furnishes the following statistics to show the immense loss that is sustained by the human race from this source:—

1854.—The United States lost \$15,000,000 by the wheat midge.

1857.—Canada lost \$8,000,000 by the wheat midge.

1864.—The United States lost \$73,000,000 by the chinch bug.

1870.—New York State lost \$5,000,000 by the cabbage worm.

1875.—The southern States lost \$25,000,000 by the cotton worm.

1874.—The United States lost \$850,000,000 by the grasshopper.

1884.—Canada lost \$500,000 by the clover midge.

The average loss of the United States from insects during 1884 is calculated to have been \$100,000,000, and for 1891, \$800,000,000.

It is not supposable that the fullest knowledge available to man will suffice absolutely to prevent these losses, but the figures are so enormous, that the reduction of them within smaller dimensions becomes a matter of the very greatest importance.

In the fight with our insect foes we have a powerful force of aid, in the birds that prey on injurious insects. Many investigations have been made with a view of finding out what kinds of birds are our friends and helpers in this line. In some cases it has been found that as many beneficial insects were devoured as those harmful. Prof. Pantan states that the result of careful examination of the subject, has been to consider the birds named in the following list as benefactors to the farmer, the fruit-grower and the gardener, which should, as far as possible, be protected and encouraged to increase in number:—

King-bird, pewee, night-hawk, swallow, whip-poor-will, American redstart, yellow-billed cuckoo, blue-headed vireo, catbird, red-winged blackbird, oriole, meadow lark, indigo bird, song sparrow, grass finch, chipmunk, sparrow, chickadee, horned lark, robin, chickadee, golden-crowned kinglet, ruby-crowned kinglet, crow-blackbird and American crow.

Let us not fall into the error of supposing that all insects are our foes. We have a few friends among them, and should regard them as all the more valuable because of their fewness. Prof. Pantan gives a list of these as follows:—

Syrphus fly, Thachinid fly, tiger beetle, ground beetle, ladybirds, the family of "Coccinellids," ladybird fly away home," teaches a proper sentiment; redwings, soldier bugs, lacewing flies, wasps, cuckoo flies, ichneumonids. The above-named insects, Prof. Pantan says, are of great service to the farmer, especially the ichneumonids. These are very numerous, and prey on certain larvae by depositing eggs in their living bodies. These eggs hatch out into larval ichneumonids that feed on their hosts, which finally dies. About this time the ichneumonids are ready to fly as perfect insects. Ladybirds feed on plant-lice; ground beetles prey on the potato beetle and several caterpillars; while tiger beetles are great devourers of several species of snails—Lindens bank, in Montreal Witness.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

## An Immense Corn Crop.

The crop reports from the United States show that there will be an immense corn crop, conservative estimates put the product at 2,400,000,000 bushels. This information is not furnished by the Government officials. It has been secured by independent railway agencies west of the Alleghenies and south of the Potomac. The railway managers have taken special pains to get absolute facts. The returns have been tabulated, and the results are known. The totals will amaze the managers. They show that there is now in sight what promises to be a corn crop in this country of 2,400,000,000 bushels. That is by more than two hundred millions of bushels the largest crop of corn ever raised in this country. The enormity of it would, perhaps, prove a fatal detriment to the farmers and even cost the railway managers some of their hopes if it were not for the fact that already unusual charters for export of corn to Europe have been signed and others are in course of negotiation, which will probably indicate the largest corn export in the history of the country. If the expectations of the managers are realized it will require the crop which prevailed in that most prosperous season, Indiana, Kansas, and Illinois, the reports show, are one splendid garden of corn, the expectation being that the present yield ever known will be the harvest in those States.

## FEATS IN ENGINEERING.

In the construction of the Suez canal 80,000,000 cubic yards of material were excavated by 30,000 laborers.

Caracalla's engineers understood the principal of the siphon and employed it in some of their waterworks.

Engineering is the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man.

The accuracy of the surveying in ancient engineering is marvelous considering the rudeness of the instruments.

Some of the Comstock mines are so deep that no means have yet been devised to overcome the heat, dust, and heat.

Rome was supplied from twenty-four large aqueducts which brought 50,000,000 cubic feet of water daily into the city.

The Union Pacific road crosses nine mountain ranges, and in doing so, being the longest in the United States, length four miles, 5,448 feet above the sea level.

The first tunnel for commercial purposes was executed by M. Riquet in the reign of Louis XIV, at Beziers, France.

The famous bridge, constructed by Queen Soteria at Babylon, and described by Diodorus, was five furlongs long.

The Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts, is the longest in the United States; length four miles, 5,448 feet above the sea level.

The Croton aqueduct is forty miles long, having sixteen tunnels and a collecting reservoir of 3,000,000 gallons capacity.

The first August tunnel, in the Harz mines, is nine miles long, and the water it drains from the mines is used for transportation.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power; finally compressed air.

It is estimated that by improper methods in the Pennsylvania mines 90 per cent. of the anthracite coal was formerly lost.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore twenty-four feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The Languedoc ship canal, in France, is a short passage of 118 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Hialto at Venice, designed by Michael Angelo, and erected in 1588, has a single span of 98 feet, with twenty-three feet rise.







What Was Needed.

m—I see that you are cultivating  
criticism lately.

urn—Well, doesn't she need  
about as much as any person

The moral status of the bicycle has come to be a prolific source of discussion among those who appear to think the settlement of the question to be within their jurisdiction. While there is a divided sentiment emanating from the pulpit the predominant sentiment appears to be in favor of the wheel, and those opposing it cannot entirely eliminate from their utterances something akin to cynicism, or that mental bias so closely akin that scientists trace to dyspepsia. A number of Eastern ministers fully accredited with orthodox think that the bicycle will prove a means to health.

A scent, a note of music, a voice long unheard, the stirring of the summer breeze, may startle us with the sudden revival of long-forgotten feelings and thoughts.—TALFOURD.

When she had gone Mr. Gallup nailed the three-foot board over the one-foot hole pulled up a lot of pig-weeds and threw into the pen for a relish, and as he sauntered towards the house in the deepening twilight he heard Mrs. Gallup singing "Golden Gates" and knew that she still lived.

Alaskan Host—It's blubber, n

I have great hope of a w  
slender hope of a mean one.—B

Command is anxiety ; obedien  
Paley.

| decomposition.

some  
 on  
 wing  
 could  
 across.  
 sined  
 over  
 from  
 g fa  
 ghly  
 least  
 tion  
 ually  
 was  
 me it  
 dition  
 her  
 been  
 reside  
 pable  
 many  
 were  
 them  
 women  
 near a  
 below,  
 as and  
 m off,  
 rolling  
 liquor,  
 stiff,  
 i run  
 en add  
 and the  
 s corn  
 be in a  
 meal,  
 cutters  
 "j" the  
 cakes,  
 at one  
 them up  
 ready  
 a weak  
 a fire  
 the fire  
 d water  
 n off or  
 . They  
 and every  
 is with  
 under and  
 save  
 ers. In  
 ; fill the  
 im bark.  
 ater and  
 a sauc  
 of beat  
 d mullin  
 rs. Put  
 instantly  
 point of  
 quickly  
 to small  
 the mea  
 with four  
 e beaten  
 contained  
 r the fire  
 e of the  
 Take of  
 lat balls  
 den. If  
 the least  
 move the  
 one egg.  
 Stir in  
 sprinkle  
 mix until  
 lat balls  
 seeds and  
 balls.  
 grated.  
 granulat  
 se cocoa  
 eat slow  
 Add  
 e longer,  
 en a cold  
 cake from  
 in lined  
 to the re  
 pound of  
 blanched  
 can nut  
 meal,  
 over the  
 ps mol  
 one cup  
 Baker's  
 e of an  
 hen boil  
 water;  
 When  
 daides i  
 nd, is a  
 if used  
 bags o  
 selcloth;  
 f Swiss  
 linen in  
 of the  
 uth also  
 wers de  
 ath rese  
 thick  
 layer of  
 hen the  
 d cover  
 ep the  
 should  
 a dried  
 e roses  
 red.  
 catan  
 of such  
 interest  
 arrange  
 as to  
 es are  
 y will  
 need  
 them.  
 come  
 h it is  
 of the  
 shed to  
 etc.,  
 share



THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

**Evening has a beef ring.**  
Harrison has a new paper.  
Bruce county owes only \$1,000.  
Stanford has 30 lady bicyclists.  
Knowledgeable fall is being enlarged.  
Twenty parties are popular in Sarnia.  
Windsor is to have free postal delivery.  
The curfew bell now rings at Eganville.  
Port Hope has reduced the price of gas.

**Two mountains will be created in Dundas.**  
Ingersoll young boys play cards on Sunday.  
Collingwood averages five weddings a week.  
Mount Forest's rate of taxation is 22 mills.  
Grey county has voted against a poor-house.  
Last week a porcupine was killed in Barrie.

**Southampton wants a Division Court building.**  
The Roe organ factory, Aylmer, is to be rebuilt.  
Beaverton has had trees planted along its streets.  
Whisk has commenced on the new hospital.

**Taxes will be collected half-yearly at Port Elgin.**  
Guelph has defeated a water extension by-law.  
Some private residences are being built in Fort York.

**Brantford pays its taxes in excess of the amount due.**  
Sarnia will soon have a lawn tennis tournament.

**Another new cigar factory is to be started in Sarnia.**  
Ontario makes about \$8,000,000 worth of cheese yearly.

**In London the Bell Telephone Company is burying its wires.**  
There was a great Christadelphian picnic at Deon recently.

**Cypres Bikel, brewer, Strathroy, left an estate worth \$25,000.**  
Woodstock's park is used as a pasture by its roving cows.

**At Pelee Point, 5,000 acres of marsh land have been reclaimed.**  
Sarnia's front street will be paved with brick this summer.

**Excursion travel so far this season is the heaviest known for years.**  
A man in Windsor is in jail two months for stealing 12 Jones' legs.

**The G.T.R. docks at Point Edward are in a dilapidated condition.**  
A \$100,000 company is talking of building a dry dock at Windsor.

**Dominion Day is not a national holiday in the schools of Nova Scotia.**  
Swing at the Thousand Islands.

**The G.T.R. staff at Point Edward is reduced on account of less traffic.**  
The Kingston election petition trials will take place September 16th.

**A dog in Newmarket is an adept in pulling bicyclists from their wheels.**  
In one week Adam Waring, of Orillia, lost three children by diphtheria.

**The first burial of a Chinaman in Guelph took place there last week.**  
The United States consulate at Brantford was formally opened last week.

**Post-Office inspection is 1,558, a decrease of eight from that of last year.**  
E. C. Horning, G.T.R. ticket agent at Guelph, has been removed to London.

**Petrolia wants the bonus to the suburban railway from Sarnia to London.**  
At Windsor \$41,000 was offered for the Crawford Houses, but was not accepted.

**The largest barn built in Biddulph, Middlesex County, has been just raised.**  
A Vapor Burner Company, with \$20,000 capital, has been organized in Paris.

**An old corduroy road has been unearthed at London, five feet below the surface.**  
Mrs. Mary Ryan, of Seaford, graduated in arts at Ann Arbor University, Michigan.

**Reports from grape districts are favorable.**  
The recent hurricane has caused great damage on both sides of the St. Clair river.

**J. G. Wallace has been appointed deputy judge in the absence of Judge Finkle of Oxford.**  
Princeton village has a man 6 feet 4 inches tall, 20 years old, who is entirely bald.

**A Brockville tippler says he will sue anybody who gives him intoxicating drinks.**  
Of a thousand appointments by the Methodist Conference, only two were protested.

**A Quebec farmer ham-strung a flock of sheep to prevent them from jumping fences.**  
Several members of the Flying Roll colony of Detroit are seeking converts in Sarnia.

**It is said that Lord Aberdeen will lay the corner stone of the new post-office at Amherst.**  
The Kingston Kennel Club will have a bench show in connection with the Midland Fair.

**There are seventeen applicants for the vacant county treasurer's position in Wentworth.**  
John Wain, who died recently in England, was at one time a councillor in London, Ont.

**Kennedy, the horse thief, got from the Trenton magistrate three years in the penitentiary.**  
A large pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre will go from Ottawa and Pontiac counties on the 30th.

**A gang of pickpockets and thieves are travelling from London and Bailey's circus. Look out for them!**  
Because she was scolded, little Amy Baxter, of Parkhill, ran away from home, but was caught at Peterborough.

**At Brantford the Bradley-Garrett Publishing Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000.**  
A falling tree in the Annapolis cemetery has crashed the monument of Daniel McLachlin, founder of the place.

**There's an immense crop of millers this season.**  
Manitoba has legislated against Sunday street cars.

**Hay this season is the lightest crop in twenty years.**  
Manitoba wheat crop reports continue encouraging.

**Chicken thieves are getting in their work at Wollast.**  
Floods did serious damage in North Simcoe a week ago.

**About 35,000 pounds of wool have been sold in Mitchell, Ont., this week.**  
A lady baseball club from New York will play in Canada this summer.

**Last month 2,015 cars of live stock passed through St. Thomas.**  
Arthur Durlington, Cameron East, recently tried to commit suicide.

**A large pilgrimage left Montreal on Saturday for Lourdes, France on board the Laurent-Guyon.**  
Kingston's National council of Women is waging war against chewing gum and cigarette papers.

**The foreign trade for June shows a decrease of \$100,000 over June last year, and in exports \$2,658,000.**  
Three workmen were seriously injured at Guelph yesterday by the falling of the Norway Iron and Steel Company's new building.

**Goosey, the young Indian who turned Queen's evidence in the Heslop murder case three years ago, is a private in the 37th.**  
Final returns of the section election for the selection of the county seat of Nipissing give North Bay a majority of eight votes.

**Thamesville people have been victimized by a number of counterfeit bills on the Commercial National Bank of Providence.**  
In the new Berlin park there is a tree with two trunks branching out four feet from the ground, one being an elm, the other an oak.

**John Haynes and Charles Jenkins, the two men under arrest at Montreal for suspected criminality, were refused bail on Saturday.**  
Japan appears to be experiencing more trouble in conquering the Island of Formosa than she experienced in thrashing the whole Chinese empire.

**The importation of asphalt increased from \$36,000 in 1893 to \$111,000 in 1894.**  
The movement for good roads appears to be making progress in cities at all events.

**Lieutenant Governor Daly, of Nova Scotia, whose term of office expired on the first of this month, has been reappointed for a second term.**  
A monster pilgrimage of English-speaking Catholics from Eastern Ontario, St. Anne de Beaupre has been arranged for July 30. Three thousand pilgrims are expected.

**The dense fog prevailing on Lake Ontario Monday morning caused considerable inconvenience to the shipping, and at Toronto several vessels went ashore, but no damage was done.**  
A prisoner named Barquist, undergoing a term in the Central prison, Toronto, for forgery, attempted to commit suicide Monday by cutting his throat with a cooper's knife. He will recover.

**St. Adolphe Caron has entered an action for twenty-five thousand dollars damages against the Montreal Herald on the ground that he has been libelled by that journal in connection with recent political events.**  
On Saturday afternoon the bodies of the two British girls found in the cellar of the house on St. Vincent street were buried in St. James' cemetery, Toronto, in the presence of Mrs. Pitezel and several officials.

**The Canadian trade returns for the past twelve months are now complete, and they show that the decrease in Canadian imports and exports was not nearly as great as might be expected during the late depression.**  
The official contract disposing of Toronto 35 per cent. bonds to Heidelberg, Telchheimer & Co. of New York, was signed on Saturday in Toronto. Mr. Telchheimer representing the firm. The sale is the best ever made by any city in Canada.

**UNITED STATES.**  
Clarence Sedgewick, of New York, sued in Paris Saturday.

**James Vanghan, a telephone lineman, was killed by a live wire at Providence, R.I., Saturday.**  
A Philadelphia fireman fell off the hose cart and was killed while enroute to a fire Saturday.

**Rain, wind and hail storms overlaid sections of Iowa did much damage to crops and property Thursday.**  
A rear-end collision at Peoria, Ill., Saturday, killed Martha Wright, of Bureau, Ill., and injured a dozen others.

**Those who have been paying \$100 and upwards for bicycles will be interested in the opinion of a New York industrial and mechanical expert that the wheels can be profitably realized at less than \$50, that as a matter of fact, it costs less than \$20 to make the very best of them now and that by this time next year \$20 will be the common retail price for a first-class wheel.**  
Like type-writers and sewing machines, bicycles have long been sold at inflated prices.

**FOREIGN.**  
Spain is preparing to send very heavy reinforcements to her army in Cuba at an early date.

**Fifteen thousand dollars has so far been subscribed for the ten thousand to Dr. W. G. Garce to start by the Day Telegraph.**  
Prof. Rudolph Gneist, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, and formerly instructor to Emperor William, is dead.

**The returns of the British elections up to three o'clock Monday gave the Conservatives a majority of one hundred and seventy-seven.**  
It is reported that a body of Macedonian insurgents have been dispersed by Turkish troops, and have taken refuge in the Macedonian mountains.

**The Bulgarian Government has been making secret enquiries into the murder of ex-Premier Stambouloff, and as a result it is claimed the facts elicited show that the crime was an act of private vengeance.**  
Five short autobiographical poems by Robert Burns were sold recently in London for 1400 three long letters for \$70, and three short ones for \$105. At the same time seven letters of S. Walter Scott were sold for about \$27.50 a piece.

**Leprosy is increasing in Iceland in an alarming manner, according to the Jesuit Missionary, Father Swinsson. Last year a Danish physician, sent by the Government, examined one-third of the island, and found 141 lepers.**

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

Offer a fine \$2.25 Dongola, Button, Common Sense Boot for only \$1.75.

See our Misses' and Children's Kangara Button School Boots. Can't be beaten.

Our line of Plow Boots, the best in the market.

We save you money. We sew all rips free. We are out of Eggs.

FIRST CLASS TAILORING.

Nobby Suitsings, Pantings, Vestings, etc.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock of up to date "Men's Furnishings," fully assorted. J. H. Mills, Cutter.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE.

**Boys' Three-Piece Suits.**  
For \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00, the Oak Hall, Belleville, has some extra bargains in large boys' suits, short pants. Wear is first consideration. When looking for boys' clothing, pretty patterns are all right, but don't buy too much for fancy patterns in the low-price lines. Now, we have the boys' suits that will wear, and you can depend that if you ever get a suit from us that don't give perfect satisfaction, you will get it made right with you.

The Queen has decided to go to the Isle of Wight, in opposition to her physicians, who recommended her Highland residence at Balmoral.

A British Parliamentary return has been issued giving \$273,781 the total sum received from Canada since 1877 as duties on reprints of copyrights.

The representatives of France, England and the United States at Pekin are demanding reparation for the ill-treatment of missionaries and the destruction of foreign property in the Province of Szechuan.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer" SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used. For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75cts. Sold by Parker's Drug Store.

**RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.**—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

**CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE**  
25 Cents  
50 Cents  
\$1.00 Bottle.  
It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.  
Sold by PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

OILCAKE.

At present prices of Mill Feed, Oilcake is the best value in the market. A practical dairyman of our county, operating a Creamery of his own, assures us that 1 ton of Oilcake is worth more as a milk producer than 3 tons of Bran. He knows whereof he speaks as we have sold him several tons this season.

Bran, Shorts, Cracked Grain always on hand. Special quotations in Car Lots.

**J. C. HANLEY & CO.,**  
GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS,  
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**  
To 1st Jan. next, only 40c.

HARDWARE!

BINDER TWINE, Rook Bottom Prices.

PARIS GREEN, Guaranteed Pure.

HARVEST TOOLS, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, CRADLES, etc.

MACHINE AND REAPER OIL.

Plenty of PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES on hand.

**L. MEIKLEJOHN.**

**WHYTE'S FOUNDRY**

**MACHINE SHOP, CAMPBELLFORD.**

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

**MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEARING, HANGERS, ETC.**

Patterns not on hand made to order.

The celebrated **WHYTE PLOW** manufactured and Plow Points and Soles of any other kind in general use.

Cresting and Castings of all kinds.

Special attention given to Repairing.

**ADAM GRAHAM.**

**STOP WEARING A TRUSS**  
By a new device recently patented in U.S. and Canada by **CHAS. CLUTHE**  
ESTABLISHED 1871  
**RUPTURE CAN BE CURED**  
WITH NO INCONVENIENCE  
**WITHOUT A TRUSS**  
CHEAP BY MAIL  
Your name and medical comfort to you. A Post Card will do it.  
**CHAS. CLUTHE**  
134 KING ST. WEST  
TORONTO - CANADA

**PATENTS**  
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.  
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a thorough answer and an explanation, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in patent business. Confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

**WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**  
The successor of the "Unabridged." Ten years' experience in the revision of the dictionary, and over \$300,000 expended. Everybody should have a Webster's Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

**A Library in Itself.** It also gives the facts often wanted concerning eminent persons, ancient and modern; noted cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; translation of foreign quotations, words, phrases, and proverbs, etc., etc.

**This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.**

**The Globe, Toronto, says—**  
This new dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. For every family, the school, the library, the office, the study, the parlor, it is a treasure of knowledge, and a pleasure to use.

**The Times, Hamilton, says—**  
It is well to possess the best work of the kind, and the cheapest book in the world, and to be in every school and family in Canada.

**Have your Bookdealer show it to you.**

**G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.**  
They will be pleased to send you a free copy of the dictionary, and a complete list of the books in the series, and to answer all questions.

**WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**  
Address a Post Card to **C. B. SCANTLEBURY, BELLEVILLE, ONT.**  
**THE WALL PAPER KING OF CANADA.**  
Then Write upon the other Side:  
Dear Sir,  
Please send me samples of Wall Paper suitable for (mention Rooms) and not exceed (mention Price) per single roll. I send your advertisement to (mention Paper). Yours truly,  
YOU will receive by return mail samples of the Wall Paper suitable for all samples of the material you simply write the postal as above and we do all the rest—send you samples in following order blank, a sample Roll to Paper or Economy in House Decoration, showing the different rooms, and directions for ordering, etc. In fact we entirely relieve you of the trouble and anxiety of Wall Paper shopping. We positively GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Can we say more?  
Our Mail Order Department reaches throughout the Dominion. We pay the express charges on all orders of a reasonable size. Full instructions with samples.

**C. B. SCANTLEBURY,**  
WALL PAPER FROM 5 CENTS TO \$10 PER ROLL.

**THE NEWS-ARGUS**  
For balance of 1895, for 40c.







## DOMINION PARLIAMENT

18th Session—Seventh Parliament.

### KINGSTON TWIN.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, in reply to Mr. Grive, said John Connor, of St. John, N.B., was employed by the Government in handling the twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary. He was employed on commission, receiving ten per cent. on guaranteed sales.

### CIVIL SERVICE FRAUDS.

Mr. Montague, in answer to Mr. Brodeur, said the Government had not yet employed any of the persons found guilty of fraud at the time of the Civil Service examinations at Montreal in 1893.

### CENSUS PUBLICATION.

Mr. Montague, in answer to Mr. Bruneau, said the compilation of the last census was now complete, and publication would be made as soon as the printing could be completed. The part relating to agriculture was included in the forthcoming volume.

### REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Laurier—I suppose the hon. gentleman will now make to the House the statement that he promised on Friday last.

Mr. Foster—Yes, Mr. Speaker. I desire to state that the Government has had under its consideration the reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the remedial order of the 21st March, 1895, and after careful deliberation has arrived at the following conclusions:—Though there may be differences of opinion as to the exact meaning of the reply in question the Government believes that it may be better to proceed as holding out.

Mr. Laurier—The hon. gentleman has just made the statement that the Government has decided to proceed as holding out on the basis of possible action by the Manitoba Government and the Legislature and the Dominion Government is most unwilling to take any action which could be interpreted as a concession.

The Government has also considered the difficulties to be met with in preparing and perfecting legislation so important and intricate a question during the last hours of the session. The Government has therefore decided not to ask Parliament to deal with remedial legislation during the present session. A communication will be sent immediately to the Manitoba Government on the subject.

Mr. Laurier—I regret the present attitude of the Government. (Order, Order.)

Mr. Speaker—There is nothing before the House.

### THOUSAND ISLAND PARK.

Mr. Taylor moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that a few of the large islands in the River St. Lawrence should be set aside as a park for the Dominion park." The Government was charged with selling islands too freely.

The fact was that only a few islands had been sold, and by public sale, the Government was charged with selling islands too freely.

Mr. Laurier—I regret the present attitude of the Government. (Order, Order.)

Mr. Speaker—There is nothing before the House.

### INDIAN GRANTINGS.

Mr. Laurier, in moving for memorials, petitions, and documents from the Indians of St. Lawrence, Manitoba, and of all correspondence in relation thereto, said there were two bills in the House, one frequently quarrelled. Another complaint was that the Indians were compelled to observe the close fishing season, when they did not fish for trade. He thought they should be permitted to fish all the year round, as they only fished for food. Complaint was also made that treaty money was diverted by agents.

Mr. Taylor moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that a few of the large islands in the River St. Lawrence should be set aside as a park for the Dominion park." The Government was charged with selling islands too freely.

The fact was that only a few islands had been sold, and by public sale, the Government was charged with selling islands too freely.

Mr. Laurier—I regret the present attitude of the Government. (Order, Order.)

Mr. Speaker—There is nothing before the House.

### STREET RAILWAY FRAUDS.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, speaking with reference to the clause from Mr. Charlton's bill which prohibits the publication and sale of Sunday newspaper, stated that he had sympathized with the hon. gentleman's motives he would prefer that the subject of Sunday newspaper should be referred to the Local Legislatures and the Local Legislatures of the country. He was one of those who believed they should handle the subject of Sunday newspaper.

Mr. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Choquette, said the Government had received a petition from the Lake Superior Railway Company, which was referred to the Local Legislatures and the Local Legislatures of the country. He was one of those who believed they should handle the subject of Sunday newspaper.

Mr. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Choquette, said the Government had received a petition from the Lake Superior Railway Company, which was referred to the Local Legislatures and the Local Legislatures of the country. He was one of those who believed they should handle the subject of Sunday newspaper.

Mr. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Choquette, said the Government had received a petition from the Lake Superior Railway Company, which was referred to the Local Legislatures and the Local Legislatures of the country. He was one of those who believed they should handle the subject of Sunday newspaper.

Mr. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Choquette, said the Government had received a petition from the Lake Superior Railway Company, which was referred to the Local Legislatures and the Local Legislatures of the country. He was one of those who believed they should handle the subject of Sunday newspaper.

Mr. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Choquette, said the Government had received a petition from the Lake Superior Railway Company, which was referred to the Local Legislatures and the Local Legislatures of the country. He was one of those who believed they should handle the subject of Sunday newspaper.

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interests among Our Own Country. The British, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

### CANADA.

C.P.R. and rail sales are looking up. Rush fares are reported on Manitoulin Island. There were heavy declines in the Anglo-Canadian trade in June.

The Globe Hotel, Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

Mr. Warden King, a prominent business man of Montreal, is dead.

The Government has made important changes in the fisheries regulations.

A subscription in aid of Irish Home Rule has been started in Montreal.

A car load of show horses and cattle from Ontario has reached Winnipeg.

For the half year ending June the 30th 2,322 immigrants arrived at Winnipeg.

The first cargo of cheese ever exported from the West was shipped to Montreal.

The latest crop reports give assurance of plentiful harvest all over the North-West.

Wentworth County Council is taking legal steps to separate from Hamilton in regard to the water supply of justice.

President Sir Charles Rivers Wilson will arrive in Montreal about August 17 to investigate the Grand Trunk affairs.

A four-year-old boy named Paulson was run over by an electric car in Winnipeg on Saturday and died a few hours after his injuries.

Archbishop Peck has issued a circular to the clergy of Kingston House asking for aid for the Irish Parliamentary party in the forthcoming elections.

The City Engineer of Toronto has recommended improvement in the water works system of that city of which will exceed six hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, brings with him from England proposals from the Allan Company for the establishment of a seventeen-knot Atlantic steamship line.

The Elder-Dempster Line steamship "Coral", having on board the first cold-storage shipment of Canadian butter for England, was wrecked in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Capt. P. Lamotte, of Alton, Ill., has commenced proceedings to recover six thousand acres of land in Ontario, which is claimed with reference to the 1867 land grant of a ninety-nine years' lease.

The city of London is located on part of the land.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Gen. Lord Roberts has declined the position of Commander-in-Chief of the British army, according to the Manchester Guardian.

The Queen is taking a keen interest in the elections, and will be supplied with all the results by a special wire running to Windsor Castle.

According to London Vain Fair, the Queen has expressed a strong condemnation of opinion regarding the so-called Newcomen, especially as to the style of her dress.

The Queen has ordered that extensions be made to Frogmore lodge, which will become the residence of Prince and Princess of Wales, and of Battenberg in the event of her death.

A newspaper has just been started in London which is printed on a postal card. The first number has four illustrations, a collection of jokes and puzzles, and some advertisements.

The general elections in Great Britain practically commenced on Friday, with the return of thirty-six unopposed candidates, including thirty Conservatives, three Liberals, and three Progressives.

The officers of the Italian fleet last week were feted in the most hearty manner both at Portsmouth and in London. The Duke of Genoa and other Italian officers were present to the Queen at Windsor on Saturday.

Walnut shells are in demand in London for the purpose of adulterating ground cinnamon, and bring more than whole walnuts. The powdered shells are distinguishable unless the microscopic examination is an unusually careful one.

### UNITED STATES.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is poor, and in very bad health.

The City Council of Rockford has reduced the pay of all officers on the police force by one-third of the amount in the army last year, making it \$600. This follows the cut made in the salaries of the principal judges of the Illinois courts.

The boat harbor of St. Louis has decided to test the validity of the Sunday closing law. They find it is a great deal for the business of the city, and a great inconvenience to the public. Their counsel are confident of winning the case.

Atel Burman, of Cadillac, Mich., while visiting Sweden, his native country, reached there on the 10th inst. and was refused a passport, and failing to present a passport, was drafted. His father, Axel T. Burman, after two years, has brought about the release of his son.

Reports from the commercial agencies of Messrs. Bradstreet and Dun agree that the business for the first half of July has been fairly good. Prices generally continue strong, though values have declined in a few minor lines. Iron and steel are higher, and print cloths and cotton are firm.

Woolens are also firm, but dry goods are quiet. Clearing house exchanges for the past fortnight have been very liberal. The period of last year. Leather and hides are firm. "Labour troubles" are becoming an important factor in the trade situation, and wages show in many lines a steady advance.

In the South trade is quiet, but there is a slight improvement in the line of St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha prices are firmer and the movement good.

### GENERAL.

Severe earthquake shocks have been experienced in the Caspian and Ural districts, and in the Caucasus.

The newly-established Mail at Frankfurt-on-the-Main is the only English newspaper in Germany.

An unknown man succeeded in penetrating the Spanish palace in Madrid, where he shot himself in the breast.

Shipowners are complaining of the high tariff charged in the case of vessels passing through the Suez Canal.

A cloudburst destroyed recently half of the village of Olanes, in Roumania. Many persons perished. Other villages suffered also.

Foreign papers said that Prof. Leyden, the famous German physician, received \$25,000 for attending the late Czar in his last illness.

Mr. M. Stanley says the world's greatest need just now is a railway through Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Cape.

The Japanese have learned the art of making lucifer matches and have taken away the vast trade of India in this article from Europe.

It is estimated that while the annual revenues of all the countries of Europe are \$1,000,000,000, their expenditures are \$1,300,000,000.

The steam cutter of the British cruiser "Speedy" foundered while on its way from Southampton to Spitzhead. Three persons were drowned.

Intense heat prevails throughout Italy, and several deaths caused thereby have been reported. At Palermo the mercury registered 111 degrees in the shade.

Great areas between the miles of valuable timber in Newfoundland, and destroyed a number of buildings. The recent rains extinguished the fires.

Fire has destroyed two hundred and twenty houses in the city of Warsaw, Poland. The thousands of persons are rendered homeless by the conflagration.

Emperor William last week had a good time in Sweden, when King Oscar and his family were present. He expressed his friendship for the German Emperor.

It is generally believed that Japan will use a large part of the war indemnity which China is to pay her for the purpose of strengthening her navy.

A French paper reports the Prime Minister of Spain as saying there will be no decisive operations in Cuba for the present owing to the exactions of the climate.

German warships have arrived at Tangier, and the German fleet is being sent by the Government of Morocco of the indemnity of eight thousand marks for the murder of a German citizen.

It has been discovered that the Luxor obelisk is injured by the insects in Paris, is crumbling away under the influence of the atmosphere. The obelisk was taken from Egypt to Paris in Louis Philippe's reign.

Dr. Tomaszewski, the regimental surgeon belonging to the Landwehr, residing at Schmiedel, Germany, has been dismissed from his post as physician to the regiment to fight a duel with an apothecary of the same town.

The plan for erecting a gigantic Bismarck monument at Blankensee, near Hamburg, is taking shape. It is proposed to collect a million marks for the purpose of building the monument.

Prince Henry of Prussia has sent a number of bottles filled with water from the River Jordan to the Minister stationed in Baghdad, to be used for baptismal purposes. The bottles are always baptized with water of the Jordan.

San Paylayo is the patron saint of the village of San Mateo, near Ferrol, in Spain. His name was to have been carried about in a procession the other day, but a dispute that arose as to who should carry it caused knives, revolvers, and sticks to be used, so that fifty persons, including the priests, were wounded before order was restored.

### An Insane Mother's Awful Deed.

A despatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says:—Mrs. Lena Rotner had herself to a doctor, and after a long time, she had her child, who she had hanged up two of her child, ran in another room. She had been ill for a long time, and it is supposed she was insane. She sent her eldest daughter, aged twenty, to the doctor, and she was very badly injured. She was taken to the hospital, and she died there.

## A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A STREET CAR COLLISION NEAR VICTORIA PARK.

A Sunday school excursion car crashed into a street car near Victoria Park, and many children were injured. Motor-man Graham's Wounds May Prove Fatal—Conductor Northam Severely Bruised.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A terrible accident took place on Saturday afternoon on the Scarborough and Victoria park. One of the cars was filled with Sunday school children, and in the collision two little boys were so severely injured that they died a few hours after the accident.

Mr. Henry O'Brien, barrister, has as Sunday school car in Scarborough street. Mission hall. He arranged for a street car excursion to Victoria Park on Saturday afternoon, and trolley 444 and a trailer started east crowded with happy children, and their teachers shortly after two o'clock.

The run east was pleasant, and nothing happened to mar the enjoyment of the excursion until the cars were near the turn south to Victoria park. The track of the Scarborough line, the "Lalla Rookh," left Victoria park at 2.40, on the run west to the Woodbine junction. The motor-man was A. Baker, and there were no passengers on board. The Scarborough line is a single track, with switches at intervals to allow the cars to pass.

The "Lalla Rookh" was going at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and the men in charge say they were ignorant of the fact that there was another car on the line ahead coming towards them. The excursion cars were also making fast time, and running about the same rate of speed as the west-bound car. In front of Mr. Cobley's residence, where the road curves south, there is a large grove of thick cedar trees, which obstructed the view, so that the cars approached each other at the rate of speed mentioned without either of the motor-men observing the danger until they were very close.

The "Lalla Rookh" was struck on the side by the excursion car, and the two trolleys came together with a crash, the sound of which was heard a mile away. The vestibules of both cars were crushed, and the wooden structure of the excursion car was smashed to pieces. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, aged eleven years, residing with his widowed mother at 155 Sunnyside street, and his father, James Stewart, aged twelve years, living with his parents at 185 Eastern avenue, who were in the vestibules of car 444 with Graham, were buried in the debris.

A terrible scene ensued. The children were thrown in heaps in the two excursion cars, and many of them badly bruised. Their parents, who were everywhere, were excited, and it was some time before the excitement subsided and the wounded could be properly attended to. Motor 444, the "Lalla Rookh," was not completely wrecked, and it is a wonder that so few were injured. The front part of the car was completely shattered, and the groans and cries of the children and the groans of the motor-men were heard from the two ways were heartrending. A crowd soon gathered, and efforts were made to extricate the wounded. Mr. R. H. Dunn, accountant in the City of Toronto, was the first to be taken out of the wreck. He was badly cut about the head, and was unconscious. Miss Letty Lamb, 375 Parliament street, was also so badly injured that she was taken to the hospital. Many other children received minor wounds but it was Motor-man Graham and the two boys Stewart and Townsend who received the most serious injuries. The first serious effort they were taken out of the debris. Mr. Graham was carried into Mr. Cobley's cottage, and the two boys were taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage. The motor-man of the excursion car, James Stewart, was taken to the hospital and placed upon a cot in the passage.

## THE STEAMER CIBOLA BURNED.

The Ship Cut Adrift and Burned to the Water's Edge—A Number of Bailing Ings in Lewiston Destroyed—Loss More Than One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A despatch from Lewiston, N. Y., says:—After one o'clock Monday morning a fire started in the steamer Cibola, a Niagara Navigation Company, which was moored at the wharf. The crew were all asleep, with the exception of the watchman, and steam was down. In a very few minutes the crew turned out, and every effort was made to stop the further progress of the flames. The timbers of the cabin burned rapidly, and the heat was so intense that the men were driven ashore. Owing to the lack of steam pressure, the pumps could not be properly handled. It was then seen that there was no hope of saving the steamer, and her moorings were cut and she was allowed to drift down the river. The spectacle was magnificent, were it not marred with the thought that so much valuable property was being sacrificed. The flames rose high in the air, lighting up the masts and rigging, and making a fearful noise. The ship will be a total loss. She is now drifting down with the current, burning close to the water's edge.

Before the lines were cut the heat of the flames and the sparks set fire to the wharf and freight shed on the river level. The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on the river. The fire appliances were totally inadequate to cope with the devouring element, which soon spread to the railway station. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned fiercely. Some houses were pulled the river, and after almost superhuman efforts the fire was checked. The principal loss, at one time it was thought that the whole of the city would be destroyed. The loss in the steamship Cibola, the total loss will be more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The fire spread rapidly, and the houses on the landing stage, and the houses on



## SOME ONE BLUNDERED.

### ADVENTURES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

How an Old Gunner Received Promotion and a Life Pension, Which He Well Deserved.

"Some one had blundered." It lay with the signal corps of one division or another. It was in South Africa. We were out in three divisions to establish a station in the hills, where there was no end of trouble among the natives. They were desperate and liable to an outbreak at any moment. Late one afternoon our signal corps came in with the report that the central was throwing up a temporary fort, that the natives were massing to the north and sharp fighting was expected, and that we were to move on for one day more, and then return and hold the new fortification. The major would have given me an escort, but he would have weakened him; and, as the going was my own affair, I decided to go alone. It was only fifteen miles.

The jungle was not so very hot but I could not keep my points by the stars, with an occasional post by my compass. For the first eight miles I might as well have been going through the woods at home. Then I was suddenly halted by the sharp yell of a baby lion. He had leaped upon an antelope sleeping upon a mossy hollow just beyond. A moment later I should have been out there myself, and if the little fellow had waited he might have found me right in range. Instantly there were two more yelps. The first two were dusky shadows leaping from the undergrowth, and two more antelopes were detained. I climbed the nearest tree and made myself at home, well up among its branches, looking down upon the open.

I was hardly there when the very air was split by a crashing roar. It shook the forest, and I gave a more cordial clutch to the branch above me. Evidently the whips of old gentlemen, or some other old gentlemen, proposed to help himself, and with a series of squeaking cries the young folks decamped, giving him the field. The roar was the signal for the forest to wake up. It was echoed from right and left, and, thanking fortune for so favorable a retreat, I made up my mind to stay there till the hour before sunrise.

I was not tired enough to sleep well at the top of the start, but at last I managed to oversleep, and was roused, not by the roar of a lion, but by the rattle of a native war-drum. There was a shout, a yell, and the sound of many feet. A dozen or more native warriors were already in the open space, preparing for breakfast. The drums were soon in sight, and the natives followed close behind. Soon the open space was thronged with them. There were more than five hundred. They were all warriors. Some of them were well armed. Natives are usually courteous. These were so still that in the tree I could not catch a single syllable, though the nearest were but a mile more than fifty feet away.

If I waited till they moved on I should be behind them—a position which might have decidedly displeased them. They were evidently impressed with the gravity of their mission, which, without doubt, was an attack upon the new fort; and, if I could get to the top of the hill, I could be central of their coming. It would not only be a much more comfortable position, but would prove a good feeder for my cap. Their preparations for breakfast, however, were so ravenous, and that settled it.

As cautiously as over a panther, I made my way to a large branch extending back into the jungle and crept out farther and farther till it began to bend. If it broke I was gone; but I was not to be deterred. I left myself out hand over hand, till my feet were not much above a yard from the spongy ground. Then I dropped. The branch swung up again with unnecessary noise, but I did not wait to see what effect it had. It was a question of life and death, and I increased the distance without delay. I went with lungs almost ready to drop, and the path and die of thirst, thoroughly worn out by a steady racehorse pull of two hours and a half over the rocky, uneven ground, I came to the edge of the forest.

Strange how still that place was. There was not a challenge or a greeting as I climbed. I was too much exhausted to shoot and rouse some about bit of curiosity made me look for an entrance, and, climbing directly over the wall by the corner, I slipped down the other side, far against a bronze door, which was the door of a small room. He was the only mortal in sight.

"For mercy's sake, where are the rest of you?" I gasped, staring about in blank astonishment. He stood up, rubbed his eyes, looked down the path, and replied: "If you come from the left wing, sir, bid better back where the rest of you."

He was as much bewildered as I. By degrees we got our senses into shape for a moment of haste. He was ordered to remain with the gun, and told to expect the left at any moment, as they had been warned to move on at daylight to the point beyond, and that the left was to hold the position till the central relief came. He had written orders in his pocket for the major.

It was only a little confusion somewhere in the signal service. "Too much brevity and a double construction," it was pronounced, upon the spot. It was the immediate result. However, as the old gunner and myself were there alone, with at least five hundred savage warriors not an hour's ride away, and the camp luggage and ammunition left for our guard.

"We might hide somewhere," I said as a feeler, to find out the temper of the old man.

"An' give him the gun," he exclaimed. There was no doubt about where he stood. He laid his rough hand affectionately upon the place, and he added, "Hi! tell ye, sir, she's a 't'wenty-two." She was a 't'wenty-two. It's his house on the gun, sir, 't'wenty-two."

"Well, give me a gallon of water and a bone to chew, and I'm with you," he replied. Before I had half finished eating, we heard the rumble of the drums. The cannon was loaded to all that was in her. At long intervals, on either side, we collected a dozen loaded rifles and took our positions there, after placing our hats

## HEALTH

### Teething and Its Perils.

One period of dentition is nearly always of an anxiety to the parent. It certainly is not always without peril to the infant. The age of infancy is characterized by changes which are not only numerous, but in many instances, at least, so rapid for the constitution of the little one. The various organs are in a state of growth and development, a circumstance which in itself is sufficient reason for the peculiar susceptibility of infants to disease.

But more than all, the brain itself, in fact, the whole nervous system, is influenced by a multitude of impressions from without and within, which, in the child's undeveloped state, are often overpowering. More especially is this the case when the sensitiveness is heightened by the irritation caused by the process of teething.

Under these circumstances the child becomes peevish and restless upon the slightest provocation. At least, so long as the teething is in progress, the child's susceptibility to disease is increased. The intestinal canal, upon which nature relies chiefly at this period of active growth, becomes torpid, and the bowels are constipated.

We can do much toward relieving the child from the besetting danger of this period, however, by taking a hint from nature, and maintaining the salutary looseness of the bowels, which will act as a waste-gate, protecting the nervous centres and the various important organs of the body from harm.

This, together with frequent washings of the mouth with cold water, is sufficient to ward off most of the serious illnesses which would otherwise come as a result of the general irritation excited by the process of teething.

We should never endeavor to hasten matters by inducing the gums. This is an expedient which should be resorted to by physicians only.

### Cheese a Carrier of Disease.

Not only is cheese liable to be poisonous by the development of tyrotoxigen, but it may prove to be a carrier of disease germs. Dr. Beebe, Assistant Chemist of the Board of Health in New York City, recently found the true bacillus of diphtheria in a lot of suspected cheese, and as the result of this discovery a large quantity of cheese was seized and destroyed.

It has been known for several fatal cases of diphtheria in the family of a farmer who supplied much of the milk from which the cheese was made, and the germs conveyed by the milk from this infected house lived through the process of cheese-making and communicated the disease to several who ate the cheese.

The day is not far off when the milk which was an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria, and therefore, of course, for the taking up of any infection and the spread of the same. No doubt many serious illnesses or diseases have been caused in this way, though traced supposedly to other sources.

The time is soon coming when no one will think of using milk without first pasteurizing or sterilizing it.

### Dirt and Health.

The old saying that dirt is healthful no longer holds its grounds in the light of modern research. Not all dirt is actually disease producing, it is true; but all places where filth accumulates or where there is a decaying matter of any kind are very likely to afford abode and sustenance to any disease germ which may be floating about in the air. Here they multiply and wax strong and lie in wait to attack the first animal or human being that comes along.

The day is not far off when the most serious illnesses or diseases have been caused in this way, though traced supposedly to other sources.

### For Sending Money by Mail.

Sending silver loose in a letter is not safe since it is liable to wear a hole through the edges of the envelope, nor is it well to wrap the silver in a bit of paper and so

## ASTOUNDING DOG SHOW.

### A Troupe of Mongrels Set Paris Wild with Wonder—The Professor's Theories of Dogs and Their Training.

All Paris is laughing now at an exhibition of trained dogs in the Champs Elysees such as perhaps has never before been witnessed. The first dog stepped from Noah's ark. The feats which they perform are really extraordinary. The scene with which the show opens is described in the French papers as follows:

A little street is shown on the stage. The night is dark and the lamps are all lighted. A frolic of course a canine frolic, sniffs along the wall, approaches one of the houses, and sets it on fire by throwing a match inside. In a moment or two the house is in flames. The audience hears the cry of alarm, while in the distance the horn of the firemen can also be heard.

The firemen, dogs, of course, in their regular uniforms, arrive with their engines and life-saving apparatus. They attack the fire with energy, but the house is a veteran, and is already too late. The roof of the house falls in, and at the top story a mother in her night dress appears, holding a child in her arms. One brave fireman, a sort of wild mongrel with a good deal of the bulldog in him, approaches the ladder, which the others place against the wall. He climbs up the ladder rapidly.

GRABS HIS PRECIOUS BURDEN and brings it down to the street in safety. But his courage is fatal to him. Wounded by his perilous ascent, he falls into the arms of the firemen, and is carried away. His comrades stretch him upon a bier and send for the ambulance which arrives upon the spot. They are perfectly satisfied that he is dressed from head to foot in mourning. He flings himself upon the body of his dead husband, and goes through all the motions of the most violent of deaths. Three times the "firemen" drag her away, but she returns again with gestures of terrible grief. At last she is carried off in an ambulance, and the procession moves away.

All this is done, each dog performing his part without any visible command, and the Parisians are perfectly astounded at the intelligence displayed by these wonderful dogs. Some dogs also perform phenomenal acrobatic feats; they climb the sides of the stage, and in some cases, without being any more troubled with their robes than the celebrated Lulu Foller

A well-known Parisian newspaper man, M. Guy-Comte, has just interviewed Prof. Richard, the owner of the dogs, in regard to the training of the dogs.

"The education of intelligent dogs," he said, "is an easier thing than people generally suppose. Any dog, no matter how stupid and absolute kindness. Kindness is the key of success. If an animal is beaten or hurt in his going through his exercises, he will never learn. It is impossible, at least for a long time, to coax him up to the mark again. One of my most brilliant acrobats hurt his nose last week, and his jumps. It was impossible to get him to recommence the next day, and what is stranger still, he refused to perform three other feats that he had learned. Now his jumps. It is only quite recently that he has gone to work again."

The great error of amateurs in dog training is that they are too impatient. A matter of fact, there is not more than one per cent of the whole dog population that is a really good proportion after all; probably more than the human race can boast of.

But you ask me how we are to distinguish the one smart dog from the ninety-nine stupid dogs. Well, in the first place, you must

### AVOID ARISTOCRATS.

There is no use in looking for a wise dog because dogs with long pedigrees are almost without exception, idiots. You have remarked, perhaps, that my troupe is composed exclusively of horrible mongrels, and you are right. I have no aristocrats in my troupe. Possibly nature, knowing that these disinherited ones will have more trouble than the others in the struggle for existence, has been kinder to them. I have a mongrel named "Idiot" who is not sufficient to possess genius. Here again among the mongrels a careful selection must be made. Now this is the way that I operate: I go among a pack of dogs, having first learned all their names. I call out a name, and if no animal comes, I repeat the name. Now, if a mongrel comes, I say, "Hello, my old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something." Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

## ASTOUNDING DOG SHOW.

### A Troupe of Mongrels Set Paris Wild with Wonder—The Professor's Theories of Dogs and Their Training.

All Paris is laughing now at an exhibition of trained dogs in the Champs Elysees such as perhaps has never before been witnessed. The first dog stepped from Noah's ark. The feats which they perform are really extraordinary. The scene with which the show opens is described in the French papers as follows:

A little street is shown on the stage. The night is dark and the lamps are all lighted. A frolic of course a canine frolic, sniffs along the wall, approaches one of the houses, and sets it on fire by throwing a match inside. In a moment or two the house is in flames. The audience hears the cry of alarm, while in the distance the horn of the firemen can also be heard.

The firemen, dogs, of course, in their regular uniforms, arrive with their engines and life-saving apparatus. They attack the fire with energy, but the house is a veteran, and is already too late. The roof of the house falls in, and at the top story a mother in her night dress appears, holding a child in her arms. One brave fireman, a sort of wild mongrel with a good deal of the bulldog in him, approaches the ladder, which the others place against the wall. He climbs up the ladder rapidly.

GRABS HIS PRECIOUS BURDEN and brings it down to the street in safety. But his courage is fatal to him. Wounded by his perilous ascent, he falls into the arms of the firemen, and is carried away. His comrades stretch him upon a bier and send for the ambulance which arrives upon the spot. They are perfectly satisfied that he is dressed from head to foot in mourning. He flings himself upon the body of his dead husband, and goes through all the motions of the most violent of deaths. Three times the "firemen" drag her away, but she returns again with gestures of terrible grief. At last she is carried off in an ambulance, and the procession moves away.

All this is done, each dog performing his part without any visible command, and the Parisians are perfectly astounded at the intelligence displayed by these wonderful dogs. Some dogs also perform phenomenal acrobatic feats; they climb the sides of the stage, and in some cases, without being any more troubled with their robes than the celebrated Lulu Foller

A well-known Parisian newspaper man, M. Guy-Comte, has just interviewed Prof. Richard, the owner of the dogs, in regard to the training of the dogs.

"The education of intelligent dogs," he said, "is an easier thing than people generally suppose. Any dog, no matter how stupid and absolute kindness. Kindness is the key of success. If an animal is beaten or hurt in his going through his exercises, he will never learn. It is impossible, at least for a long time, to coax him up to the mark again. One of my most brilliant acrobats hurt his nose last week, and his jumps. It was impossible to get him to recommence the next day, and what is stranger still, he refused to perform three other feats that he had learned. Now his jumps. It is only quite recently that he has gone to work again."

The great error of amateurs in dog training is that they are too impatient. A matter of fact, there is not more than one per cent of the whole dog population that is a really good proportion after all; probably more than the human race can boast of.

But you ask me how we are to distinguish the one smart dog from the ninety-nine stupid dogs. Well, in the first place, you must

### AVOID ARISTOCRATS.

There is no use in looking for a wise dog because dogs with long pedigrees are almost without exception, idiots. You have remarked, perhaps, that my troupe is composed exclusively of horrible mongrels, and you are right. I have no aristocrats in my troupe. Possibly nature, knowing that these disinherited ones will have more trouble than the others in the struggle for existence, has been kinder to them. I have a mongrel named "Idiot" who is not sufficient to possess genius. Here again among the mongrels a careful selection must be made. Now this is the way that I operate: I go among a pack of dogs, having first learned all their names. I call out a name, and if no animal comes, I repeat the name. Now, if a mongrel comes, I say, "Hello, my old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something." Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

## ASTOUNDING DOG SHOW.

### A Troupe of Mongrels Set Paris Wild with Wonder—The Professor's Theories of Dogs and Their Training.

All Paris is laughing now at an exhibition of trained dogs in the Champs Elysees such as perhaps has never before been witnessed. The first dog stepped from Noah's ark. The feats which they perform are really extraordinary. The scene with which the show opens is described in the French papers as follows:

A little street is shown on the stage. The night is dark and the lamps are all lighted. A frolic of course a canine frolic, sniffs along the wall, approaches one of the houses, and sets it on fire by throwing a match inside. In a moment or two the house is in flames. The audience hears the cry of alarm, while in the distance the horn of the firemen can also be heard.

The firemen, dogs, of course, in their regular uniforms, arrive with their engines and life-saving apparatus. They attack the fire with energy, but the house is a veteran, and is already too late. The roof of the house falls in, and at the top story a mother in her night dress appears, holding a child in her arms. One brave fireman, a sort of wild mongrel with a good deal of the bulldog in him, approaches the ladder, which the others place against the wall. He climbs up the ladder rapidly.

GRABS HIS PRECIOUS BURDEN and brings it down to the street in safety. But his courage is fatal to him. Wounded by his perilous ascent, he falls into the arms of the firemen, and is carried away. His comrades stretch him upon a bier and send for the ambulance which arrives upon the spot. They are perfectly satisfied that he is dressed from head to foot in mourning. He flings himself upon the body of his dead husband, and goes through all the motions of the most violent of deaths. Three times the "firemen" drag her away, but she returns again with gestures of terrible grief. At last she is carried off in an ambulance, and the procession moves away.

All this is done, each dog performing his part without any visible command, and the Parisians are perfectly astounded at the intelligence displayed by these wonderful dogs. Some dogs also perform phenomenal acrobatic feats; they climb the sides of the stage, and in some cases, without being any more troubled with their robes than the celebrated Lulu Foller

A well-known Parisian newspaper man, M. Guy-Comte, has just interviewed Prof. Richard, the owner of the dogs, in regard to the training of the dogs.

"The education of intelligent dogs," he said, "is an easier thing than people generally suppose. Any dog, no matter how stupid and absolute kindness. Kindness is the key of success. If an animal is beaten or hurt in his going through his exercises, he will never learn. It is impossible, at least for a long time, to coax him up to the mark again. One of my most brilliant acrobats hurt his nose last week, and his jumps. It was impossible to get him to recommence the next day, and what is stranger still, he refused to perform three other feats that he had learned. Now his jumps. It is only quite recently that he has gone to work again."

The great error of amateurs in dog training is that they are too impatient. A matter of fact, there is not more than one per cent of the whole dog population that is a really good proportion after all; probably more than the human race can boast of.

But you ask me how we are to distinguish the one smart dog from the ninety-nine stupid dogs. Well, in the first place, you must

### AVOID ARISTOCRATS.

There is no use in looking for a wise dog because dogs with long pedigrees are almost without exception, idiots. You have remarked, perhaps, that my troupe is composed exclusively of horrible mongrels, and you are right. I have no aristocrats in my troupe. Possibly nature, knowing that these disinherited ones will have more trouble than the others in the struggle for existence, has been kinder to them. I have a mongrel named "Idiot" who is not sufficient to possess genius. Here again among the mongrels a careful selection must be made. Now this is the way that I operate: I go among a pack of dogs, having first learned all their names. I call out a name, and if no animal comes, I repeat the name. Now, if a mongrel comes, I say, "Hello, my old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something." Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

## ASTOUNDING DOG SHOW.

### A Troupe of Mongrels Set Paris Wild with Wonder—The Professor's Theories of Dogs and Their Training.

All Paris is laughing now at an exhibition of trained dogs in the Champs Elysees such as perhaps has never before been witnessed. The first dog stepped from Noah's ark. The feats which they perform are really extraordinary. The scene with which the show opens is described in the French papers as follows:

A little street is shown on the stage. The night is dark and the lamps are all lighted. A frolic of course a canine frolic, sniffs along the wall, approaches one of the houses, and sets it on fire by throwing a match inside. In a moment or two the house is in flames. The audience hears the cry of alarm, while in the distance the horn of the firemen can also be heard.

The firemen, dogs, of course, in their regular uniforms, arrive with their engines and life-saving apparatus. They attack the fire with energy, but the house is a veteran, and is already too late. The roof of the house falls in, and at the top story a mother in her night dress appears, holding a child in her arms. One brave fireman, a sort of wild mongrel with a good deal of the bulldog in him, approaches the ladder, which the others place against the wall. He climbs up the ladder rapidly.

GRABS HIS PRECIOUS BURDEN and brings it down to the street in safety. But his courage is fatal to him. Wounded by his perilous ascent, he falls into the arms of the firemen, and is carried away. His comrades stretch him upon a bier and send for the ambulance which arrives upon the spot. They are perfectly satisfied that he is dressed from head to foot in mourning. He flings himself upon the body of his dead husband, and goes through all the motions of the most violent of deaths. Three times the "firemen" drag her away, but she returns again with gestures of terrible grief. At last she is carried off in an ambulance, and the procession moves away.

All this is done, each dog performing his part without any visible command, and the Parisians are perfectly astounded at the intelligence displayed by these wonderful dogs. Some dogs also perform phenomenal acrobatic feats; they climb the sides of the stage, and in some cases, without being any more troubled with their robes than the celebrated Lulu Foller

A well-known Parisian newspaper man, M. Guy-Comte, has just interviewed Prof. Richard, the owner of the dogs, in regard to the training of the dogs.

"The education of intelligent dogs," he said, "is an easier thing than people generally suppose. Any dog, no matter how stupid and absolute kindness. Kindness is the key of success. If an animal is beaten or hurt in his going through his exercises, he will never learn. It is impossible, at least for a long time, to coax him up to the mark again. One of my most brilliant acrobats hurt his nose last week, and his jumps. It was impossible to get him to recommence the next day, and what is stranger still, he refused to perform three other feats that he had learned. Now his jumps. It is only quite recently that he has gone to work again."

The great error of amateurs in dog training is that they are too impatient. A matter of fact, there is not more than one per cent of the whole dog population that is a really good proportion after all; probably more than the human race can boast of.

But you ask me how we are to distinguish the one smart dog from the ninety-nine stupid dogs. Well, in the first place, you must

### AVOID ARISTOCRATS.

There is no use in looking for a wise dog because dogs with long pedigrees are almost without exception, idiots. You have remarked, perhaps, that my troupe is composed exclusively of horrible mongrels, and you are right. I have no aristocrats in my troupe. Possibly nature, knowing that these disinherited ones will have more trouble than the others in the struggle for existence, has been kinder to them. I have a mongrel named "Idiot" who is not sufficient to possess genius. Here again among the mongrels a careful selection must be made. Now this is the way that I operate: I go among a pack of dogs, having first learned all their names. I call out a name, and if no animal comes, I repeat the name. Now, if a mongrel comes, I say, "Hello, my old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something." Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

My old friend, you are at least your own name, and that is something. Then I put him through a series of exercises. If he does them well, I say, "You are a good dog, and I will give you a bone." If he does them badly, I say, "You are a stupid dog, and I will not give you a bone."

## ASTOUNDING DOG SHOW.

### A Troupe of Mongrels Set Paris Wild with Wonder—The Professor's Theories of Dogs and Their Training.

All Paris is laughing now at an exhibition of trained dogs in the Champs Elysees such as perhaps has never before been witnessed. The first dog stepped from Noah's ark. The feats which they perform are really extraordinary. The scene with which the show opens is described in the French papers as follows:

A little street is shown on the stage. The night is dark and the lamps are all lighted. A frolic of course a canine frolic, sniffs along the wall, approaches one of the houses, and sets it on fire by throwing a match inside. In a moment or two the house is in flames. The audience hears the cry of alarm, while in the distance the horn of the firemen can also be heard.

The firemen, dogs, of course, in their regular uniforms, arrive with their engines and life-saving apparatus. They attack the fire with energy, but the house is a veteran, and is already too late. The roof of the house falls in, and at the top story a mother in her night dress appears, holding a child in her arms. One brave fireman, a sort of wild mongrel with a good deal of the bulldog in him, approaches the ladder, which the others place against the wall. He climbs up the ladder rapidly.

GRABS HIS PRECIOUS BURDEN and brings it down to the street in safety. But his courage is fatal to him. Wounded by his perilous ascent, he falls into the arms of the firemen, and is carried away. His comrades stretch him upon a bier and send for the ambulance which arrives upon the spot. They are perfectly satisfied that he is dressed from head to foot in mourning. He flings himself upon the body of his dead husband, and goes through all the motions of the most violent of deaths. Three times the "firemen" drag her away, but she returns again with gestures of terrible grief. At last she is carried off in an ambulance, and the procession moves away.

All this is done, each dog performing his part without any visible command, and the Parisians are perfectly astounded at the intelligence displayed by these wonderful dogs. Some dogs also perform phenomenal acrobatic feats; they climb the sides of the stage, and in some cases, without being any more troubled with their robes than the celebrated Lulu Foller

A well-known Parisian newspaper man, M. Guy-Comte, has just interviewed Prof. Richard, the owner of the dogs, in regard to the training of the dogs.

"The education of intelligent dogs," he said, "is an easier thing than people generally suppose. Any dog, no matter how stupid and absolute kindness. Kindness is the key of success. If an animal is beaten or hurt in his going through his exercises, he will never learn. It is impossible, at least for a long time, to coax him up to the mark again. One of my most brilliant acrobats hurt his nose last week, and his jumps. It was impossible to get him to recommence the next day, and what is stranger still, he refused to perform three other feats that he had learned. Now his jumps. It is only quite recently that he has gone to work again."

The great error of amateurs in dog training is that they are too impatient. A matter of fact, there is not more than one per cent of the whole dog population that is a really good proportion after all; probably more than the human race can boast of.

But you ask me how we are to distinguish the one smart dog from the ninety-nine stupid dogs. Well, in the first place, you must

### AVOID ARISTOCRATS.

There is no use in looking for a wise dog because dogs with long pedigrees are almost without exception, idiots. You have remarked, perhaps, that my troupe is composed exclusively of horrible mongrels, and you are right. I have



